The New-York Times.

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FROM THE SOUTH.

The Food and Gold Questions—Yankees in the South—The State of Society—The Prisoners—Gen. Butler's Operations—Affairs in North Carolina—General News.

THE FOOD AND GOLD QUESTION.

In its review of the markets on Nov. 4, the *Examiner* says:

"The price of gold is again rising, and transactions in the precious metals are growing brisk with the brokers. As long as the Legislature was in session, with a bill pending for the suppression of this abominable traffic in gold, the brokers' occupation, like that of Othello, was gone, (for the time;) but now that this danger has been dissipated by the adjournment of the Legislature, the brokers rush into the field, even more greedy than ever. Unless something is done to check this internal trading in gold and Yankee money, our currency will continue to depreciate and the paper of the Government become a sport of circumstance. There was always an abundance of gold in the country until the brokers and "blockade-runners" struck hands; and since the day of that illegitimate league the currency of the country has gone down—down—down. We now have to quote, what is enough to sicken the heart of man at the stupidity and maladministration of our financial policy; Gold, selling at $12 50—buying, $11 50; silver selling at $10—buying at $9. State bank-notes unsettled, but may be quoted: Virginia, buying at $2—selling at $2 50@$2 75; North Carolina buying at $2 50—selling at $3; Georgia and South Carolina buying at $3 25—selling at $3 50@$3 75.

The question of food is becoming a serious one. There is plenty in the country, but the trouble is that the farmers will withhold their supplies, though everything has been done to incite their patriotism, many of the commission merchants in this city having offered to sell flour and meal consigned to them without charge of commission. Yet this has failed to open the doors of their granaries, and the consequence is that though the wheat crop of last Summer was a splendid one, there is not a barrel of flour to be had in the city at any price! The market is well nigh bear of corn meal and corn, both of which readily command $13 a bushel. Other necessaries of life are scarce, and command high prices; Sugar, common brown, $3 to $3 25; crushed, $4 50 to $5; bacon, $2 50 to $2 60 for hog round; fresh meats, $1 25 to $1 50 per pound; the same for sausage; chickens, $5 to $6 per pair; butter, $4 50 to $5 per pound; coffee, $8 50 to $9; tea, $18 to $20 per pound; lard, $2 per pound; molasses, $18 per gallon; sorghum, $12. The season for vegetables is about over, which causes the prices of meats and groceries to rule higher.

YANKEES IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Europeans among us are not numerous enough to affect the complexion of our general society, and if we were well rid of the Northern mechanics and Northern adventurers who infest our towns we should have less cause to complain of the Yankee hue which is spreading over certain of our communities. Here no conflicting interests array section against section along lines which may, at any moment, become lines of battle and though atrabilarious philosophers may suppose that the evil day is only deferred, and may descry in the distance the points of severance, our argument is not affected by their forebodings, for thus *far* there is less likelihood of a war between Virginia and Alabama than between Indiana and Massachusetts.

Here we do not feel the weight of a leaden tyranny in every breath we draw; we do not cower before Provost-Marshals, nor worship the Fitish of a flag; we do not prostrate ourselves in mute adoration before the awful majesty of the Government. We are men, and walk erect. A military despotism in the South is a remote contingency, not an expedient discussed in every issue of the Press and advocated in plain language by every despairing friend of order.

They said that we were tyrants, dancing on a slumbering volcano, and as soon as the Yankee stokers should stir up the sluggish mass, we were to be consumed by the bursting flames, crushed by the falling stones, imbedded in the molten lava, and dredged with the blistering ashes. The Yankee stokers have stirred up the sluggish mass, and there has been no explosion. We are neither consumed, nor crushed, nor imbedded, nor dredged. Some of the useful fires which we have employed at our forge have been put out by the Yankees, and some have gone out of themselves, but they did not burn their masters, and the loss has been simply a loss of labor and of capital. The South can never be a St. Domingo, in spite of all that the ingenuity of Yankee hate can do; for our negroes are better Christians and truer gentlemen than their would-be liberators.

Nor have our enemies succeeded in setting the poor within our borders against the rich; and all their pamphlets against the slave-owning oligarchy have been fruitless of mischief in all those sections where the so-called oligarchy exists. It would be a thousand pities if our farmers, by their ill-bred conduct, should lend a handle to our fanatical foe; but if the storm should come, it will be a mere puff of wind in comparison with the tempest which is brewing at the North under "the dreaded name of Demogorgon."

Nor are we much disturbed at the opprobrious title of oligarchs. Oligarchies are bad enough for those who do not like them, but they have the advantage of a tough vitality; and oligarchy or not, our form of Government and our social organization give promise of a longer life than the mob-rule of the North, with attendant man-worships and monkey-worships. Not that we think that ours is the best of possible Republics, and the present the most agreeable epoch in the world's history. There are endless abuses rife in the Confederacy, and many a man, since the beginning of the war, has wished to change places with his grandfather or his grandson; but the fabric of our social life remains, as a whole, unshaken, and in lieu of pleasure we must console ourselves with the philosophical reflection, that, after all, happiness is not the highest good, and that our descendants will wish they had lived in the stirring times of the great revolution.—*Enquirer.*

STATE OF SOCIETY IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In this time of war and revolution there are so many and various vices—it is horrible to think of. And to do us justice we are all beginning to be painfully alive to the enormity of the growing evil; and each of us anxious and urgent for the reformation or condign punishment of the vices of all the rest. Blockade-runners confide and denounce the extortioners—meaning the farmers—and call for sharp penalties on the greedy wretches. Farmers pour their imprecations upon the extortioners—meaning the blockade-runners—and want to know how long their crimes are to go unwhipped of justice. The man who is amassing hogsheads full of Confederate Treasury bills, indignantly wonders why every one else does not fund his paper to an enormous extent, knowing that the more bills are funded by others, the higher will be the value of his hogsheads full. Planters pass resolutions, in most excellent spirit, pledging everybody to sell his produce freely, at Government prices; each planter knowing (alas! that we should say so) that if all the others sell cheap he will have the more to sell dear. We will praise with our whole might the virtue of patriotic self-sacrifice; and are most happy to see it exemplified in other men; and unaffectedly wonder whether those who trade and make money upon the necessities of their country, think they have souls to be saved. Of late there has been a great manifestation of patriotic rage against every sort of iniquity, and, *to judge by our newspapers, never was surely a community in this world so wedded to purity and virtue, so scandalized at the shadow of vice.* In the very crisis and paroxysm of the French revolution, when traitors were plotting against the convention, when aristocrats were threatening an invasion across the Rhine, and farmers (worst of all) were hiding their grain instead of bringing it into market, a decree was proposed by a conventioner "for the arrest of all the scoundrels and thieves." He hoped that his zeal would exempt him at least from the arrest.

We are of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. It is not enough to whip gamblers—nobody will pity them much, those who patronize them least of all; but now another *censor morum* at the Press, fired with zeal for morality and virtue, calls loudly for a law to flog those helpless females, fair but all too frail, who are as invariable and necessary a concomitant of large armies as the vultures and the buzzards are. We formally object to this flogging. It is true we hate vice ourselves and love to punish the vicious, but a line must be drawn somewhere, and we draw it right here. Whip gamblers if you will; they are men. They, if they don't like that usage, can quit being gamblers and become members of the Legislature, and *of* Congress, where they will have a chance of whipping others, and can even propose resolutions for the "arrest of all scoundrels and thieves," to their own great satisfaction and the vast improvement of their kind. But let it be recollected that women are rather too much at our mercy; we make all the laws; we mould and govern the whole economic structure of society, and by our arrangements in those departments, we compel a certain percentage of the poor girls (the exact proportion is known to statistics) to sell themselves to us for our pleasure. We doubt if it would be brave or gallant to turn upon them afterward, and apply to their poor [illegible]

white shoulders as many spares of lashes, well laid on. Oh, ye Legislators! Ye members of the universal Society for suppression of vice! *We should wish to see the voting upon that bill, and how each lawmaker's cheek would flush with a dusky red as he recorded the scoured vote.*

But we are told that these poor souls make a public scandal by the outrageous extravagance in which they live, and outshine on the public streets, with their blockade-run finery, the modest and virtuous maidens and matrons of the city. 'Tis true, 'tis pity; but it was ever so, and ever will be.

THE PRISONERS.

The *Examiner* of Nov. 2, says: "On Sunday, four hundred and fifty of the Yankee prisoners taken in the fight at Philadelphia, Tennessee, were received at the Libby. About three hundred more are yet to come, and will probably arrive to-day.

There are twelve commissioned officers among those already arrived.

Yesterday one thousand additional prisoners were added to the number on Belle Isle, making its population about four thousand six hundred. They are accommodated in additional tents.

The officers at the Libby were yesterday supplied with a blanket apiece from the large consignment recently received from the North.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Nov. 1, Mr. HAYMOND called up the resolution, offered early in the session, making inquiry of the Confederate Government of the number of paroled Yankee prisoners going at large in Richmond, and the nature of the oath they have subscribed to.

Mr. HAYMOND said he had understood there were at least two hundred and fifty of the creatures in the city.

Mr. BROOKE thought the House had better let that subject alone. It was one that belonged eminently to the Confederate Government. The House had already this session been embroiled in one difficulty or misunderstanding with the Government, and he was of the opinion that they had better cultivate amicable relations.

The motion to take up the resolution was withdrawn.

The *Enquirer* has these items:

"The gratifying intelligence is at hand, announcing that about five thousand of the Yankees now quartered in Richmond will be immediately shipped to Danville and Lynchburgh—3,000 to the former and 2,000 to the latter place. This will leave about 6,000 in Richmond, which it is to be hoped will be reduced, if possible, to none at all.

We are requested to state that no beef is impressed for the Yankee prisoners, but *it is bought*—we presume at the 'schedule prices,' which is about the same thing. Whether or not, the beef is consumed by a population that don't belong here, and the sooner it is packed off to some more rural and less exhausted spot, the better for the community. It seems that even war won't deliver us from our curse—Yankee monopoly."

GEN. BUTLER.

From the Richmond Examiner.

That the military authorities of the United States had fallen back on the plans of MCCLELLAN, and were about to try another Peninsula campaign against Richmond, were rumors so often repeated from so many different sources, that they almost attained the certitude of well-established fact. They derived strong confirmation from the movements of FOSTER's troops, on the south side of the James and in Eastern North Carolina, where they were lately all on the march. But the announcement that BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has been promoted to the supreme command in FOSTER's military department, again plunges the public into a sea of doubts and speculations. Certainly, the enemy does not mean fighting here. The business of this Gene is to steal, to hang, to torture, to insult the unfortunate, to grind into the dust those whom he no longer able to raise a hand even to ward a blow. His business is to illustrate the old axiom that the coward is always cruel, and to be the representative man of his nation. This business he has done, and does do, with a degree of perfection which has concentrated upon him the admiring attention of four continents. But he has at the same time given such satisfying evidence of his disinclination and incapacity for fighting, that his appointment renders it quite clear no such thing is intended on the south side of Virginia. The list of Gen. BUTLER's battles is short—Big Bethel and the nameless combat with a boot maker in Massachusetts. It will never be lengthened. His work in Virginia will be confined to his own peculiar line. He will render the weeping women and miserable children of Norfolk a little more unhappy than they have hitherto been. He will feed the gallows and the prison with many victims from the class of remaining citizens. But he will not be able to perform one part of his recognized profession. He will not fill his pockets from their property, for they have now none left to be stolen, either by him or his brother.

STIRRING EVENTS AT HAND.

The Marietta *Rebel* seems to anticipate that we have stirring events at hand. We extract the following from that paper of Friday last:

"Indications are abundant that active operations somewhere around Chattanooga are contemplated very soon, on the part of both the Confederate and Federal commanders. We feel a presentiment that another general engagement is at hand, and that, if a battle may not directly occur, important military moves will be executed which will altogether change the aspect of things, as at present viewed from Lookout Point or Missionary Ridge. We are in possession of information through unquestionable authority, which it would be indiscreet to make public, which goes far to strengthen these convictions. In view of such a prospect, it behooves every patriot to exercise to its fullest, his energy, zeal and earnestness. Upon the people at home devolve the high and responsible duties of not only furnishing all the assistance in their power, by contributions of blankets and clothing, etc., but the duty also of encouraging their friends in the army and stimulating the courage and ardor of the soldiers. * * * *

The interest of the whole revolution centres at this point. The two armies likely to be engaged are the largest that have been thrown together during the war. The stake on either side, in the event of a battle, is a mighty one. On one hand, the holding of a territory it has cost much blood and expenditure to possess, and, on the other hand, the recovery of the finest soil of the Confederacy, and the possession of the provision-house which shall feed and clothe its armies. Let your hearts be oak and your nerves be steel, heroic veterans of the Western army. And while 'a soldier's business 'tis to die,' be ever mindful of the sentiment of the Roman bard—

'*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*'"

THE VIRGINIA STATE GUARD AND THE YANKEE GEN. THOMAS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The community will be surprised, if not gratified, to learn that the height of ambition of Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS the "bold," successor to ROSECRANS the "dog," at the incipient verge of the war, was a secondary position in the Virginia State Guard of Richmond. So says one of the correspondents with Gen. BRAGG's army, writing from the front of Chattanooga.

He was in Texas when the State seceded, and expressed himself loudly as a strong Southern man of the Calhoun school. He swore by "G—d he would resign," and did tender his resignation to Gen. TWIGGS, who did not accept it, but advised him to come on to Richmond, and send in his resignation to Washington from this point. THOMAS adopted this suggestion, especially as it enabled him to travel free of expense that far—a great desideratum with a Yankee. THOMAS the "Bold," afterward the "hero of the Chickamauga," came to Richmond on furlough, and soon after made a formal written application to Gov. LETCHER for a post in the State Guard, then commanded by the late Gen. DIMMOCK. Before his application was considered, he just took a run over North, (he had married in Troy, New-York,) to bring his family over, and never returned. But CÆSAR said once that every man had his price, and it may be the "doubting Thomas" had his. He threw his puny weight in the scale against the South.

Influenced by the desire to confirm a coincidence and parallel so remarkable, we have applied to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Col. MUNFORD, for any facts establishing the date of THOMAS's application; but the Secretary did not remember such an incident, or if he did apply, THOMAS was so insignificant at the time as to fail to impress himself upon particular notice, when present, or memory after he was gone.

Strange as it may appear, it is a question whether "*Maj.-Gen. G. H. THOMAS, commanding the Yankee Army of the Cumberland,*" did not once seek a position in the honored State Guard. Thank God, he failed, and the Guard and the State is saved the disgrace, and THOMAS has found the right place, and his level, at last. It may be true, we say, for "truth is stranger than fiction."

(NOTE.—The above story, so far as regards the present commander of the Army of the Cumberland, is all pure fiction.)

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ELECTIONS.

From the Petersburgh Register, Nov. 4.

Since our issue of yesterday, we have been unable to get any returns from the voting in camp which would justify a conclusion as to the result of the army vote. We believe it will, when received, show that the soldiers of North Carolina are true to the banner which, on so many battle fields, they have so manfully upheld, and manifest their reprobation of the traitors at home who have done so much to sully the escutcheon of a noble old State. About the voting of the citizens, *who will vote at home to-day, we have some misgivings.* Very late information induces us to believe that in the first District SMITH's election is, by no means as *sure* as the friends of the Confederacy would like it to be. Owing to a surplus of candidates in the Goldsboro district, we fear that Dr. J. T. LEACH, an extremely ignorant and bad-tempered man, *and one withal of late imbued with the quint-essential oil of Holdenism,* will be elected. The friends of tolerable sense and free government, however, may be consoled by the reflection that if he ever finds his way to Richmond, he will never do more than answer aye or no when his name is called. *If he ever makes a speech, that speech will be his first and last.* He will not earn the renown of "Single-Speech HAMILTON," but will be forced to remain "Single-Speech LEACH," and be recognized as such, unless the Speaker allows him to raise a point of order, and go into a dialogue with him. In the Raleigh district matters are doubtful, and we would not be *surprised if Turner, the Unionist, beats Arrington, the true man.* We shall hope earnestly to the contrary. In the Salisbury District, LANDER, true Confederate, will be elected. In the Morganton District, GAITHER, once "Conservative," but now true, will, we hear, beat his opponents. In the Wadesborough District, it is believed that ASHE, a true man, *will be beaten by* CHRISTIAN, a Holden "*Conservative.*" In the Mountain or Buncombe District, DAVIDSON, Holden "Conservative," will probably be reelected. In the three remaining Districts, to wit: The Greensborough, the Tarboro and the Wilmington, true Southern and anti-Holden men will be elected beyond a doubt. So, on this count, we may reckon, that *at the worst, one-half of the delegation from North Carolina in the next House of Representatives will be true men. Is it not a burning shame that there is a doubt that all will be true men?*

The following telegrams give the latest returns:

RALEIGH, Thursday, Nov. 5.

TURNER's majority over ARRINGTON in Wake and Orange Counties, 1,443. TURNER's election thought certain.

In the Third District, LEACH leads MCRAE in Johnson County about 300, and, including the army vote, is but little behind him in Wayne—result doubtful.

FULLER is thought to be elected over SHAW and MEARES in the Fourth District.

Not enough returns received from other Districts to indicate the result. It is thought here that CHRISTIAN is elected over ASHE in the Seventh District.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Nov. 5.

RAMSAY leads LANDER about 700 in the Eighth District, with Union, Cleaveland and Catawba Counties to hear from. RAMSAY is probably elected.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

SMITH is probably elected in the *First* District; BRIDGERS in the Second; Third, doubtful; FULLER probably elected in the Fourth; Fifth, very doubtful; Sixth, GILMER probably elected; Seventh, too little known to judge; Eighth, LANDER elected; Ninth and Tenth not heard from.

FIGHTING NEAR ASHEVILLE.

The Asheville *News* contains an account of the recent fights at Warm Springs, thirty six miles west of Asheville. The first conflict took place between a small body of our cavalry and four or five hundred of the enemy. Our forces were so greatly outnumbered that they were obliged to fall back. Maj. WOODFIN, as heretofore stated, was killed, and four of his command wounded. The enemy was posted in the large brick hotel at the Springs—a strong position. The *News* says:

Another fight took place near the Warm Springs two or three days since, between a portion of the Twenty-fifth North Carolina regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. SAMUEL C. BRYSON, and a large force of the enemy. They outnumbered our boys very largely, and after a stubborn fight Col. BRYSON fell back. We had six men killed—Lieut. HYATT and others whose names we have not learned. Lieut. HYATT was an excellent officer, and a gallant and worthy man. Six were missing, but it was confidently hoped they would come in. *The loss of the enemy was reported to be heavy.*

P. S.—Since the foregoing was put in type we have received some additional particulars. The following is a list of the killed: Lieut. Hyatt, Sergt. Collins, Monroe Haskins, J. H. Townsend, J. Dodgins, —— Williams. Wounded—West.

The soldiers speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of Col. BRYSON.

We have a rumor that the enemy, 7,000 strong, were advancing on Ashville in two columns, and that Gen. VANCE had called for reinforcements.

MISSISSIPPI.

A dispatch dated Columbus, Miss., Nov. 3, says:

"The Governor's message was read to-day. He opens with a review of the enemy's encroachments upon the State and the damage done public and private property. He urges the construction of a temporary penitentiary and the reestablishment of the deaf, dumb and blind asylum, broken up by the enemy, at Jackson. He advocates the removal of negroes from exposed districts, and suggests that they be put in the employ of the Government; and also advises that steps be taken to provide for the widows, wives and children of soldiers.

He alludes to the good done by the State troops, and favors a thorough organization of the militia, calling out all male citizens between sixteen and sixty years of age. He does not think it necessary to retain the office of Brigadier-General of militia, but desires the amplest preparation to be made, regardless of expense or extreme measures.

Hon. JAMES DRAKE was elected President of the Senate to-day."

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—We learn that a hostile meeting took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Sand Bar Ferry, on Carolina shore, between Mr. C. A. RED, of this city, and Mr. RICHARD COPELAND, of Maryland—resulting in the death of the latter. The parties fought with COLT's repeaters, to fire at the word, and to advance and fire at will after the first shot. Neither of the party, however, availed themselves of this privilege, but each kept his original position. COPELAND was struck at RED's second fire—the ball entering the body at the upper end of the breast bone, and passing out under the left arm. We are told that it was a fair stand-up fight, both parties evincing great coolness. Mr. C. fired two shots and exploded one cap after being struck. He expired in a few minutes after he fell. Mr. RED's first ball passed through his opponent's hat. We do not know the origin of the difficulty. There was about seventy-five spectators of the scene.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—John Yates, Samuel Wheelbarger, George Cooper, Daniel Cooper, G. W. Ramsey, John Hume, Samuel Towman, Wm. Coffman, John D. Keister and Rev. Wm. Dunlap, of Rockingham County, Va., have been arrested for aiding and piloting deserters from the Confederate army to the Yankee lines. All, except the ringleader, COFFMAN, have been sent to Richmond. The evidences of their guilt are said to be strong.

—The San Antonio *News* reiterates the assertion that large numbers of beeves are being driven into Mexico from Western Texas; many large stock raisers openly say that they must hurry their beeves to Mexico before the Government impresses them. The *News* insists that this trade should be prohibited, or else that the exemption law, as to stock raisers, should be repealed.

—A writer in the Houston *Telegraph* advocates that the next Legislature should modify the Stay law in so far as to allow creditors to collect their debts in Confederate money, at the valuation placed upon it by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MEMMINGER, and that the Courts of the land should be opened for this purpose.

—Maj.-Gen. MAGRUDER, notifies, by Special Order No. 54, all Minute Men and State troops, ordered to Houston and Liberty, to hasten forward without delay, the enemy already being on the advance from Berwick Bay, with the declared purpose of invading Texas.

—The Houston *Telegraph* calls upon the merchants of Houston to supply the families of soldiers in Harris County with domestics, calico, shoes, &c., at cost, and to donate those articles to the County Court, to supply those too needy to buy.

—WILMER S. PURNELL and W. R. T. PITTS, of Worcester County, Maryland, members of Company K, First Virginia cavalry, escaped from Fort McHenry, and arrived in Richmond on Saturday, Oct. 1.

—In the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, *Hon. JAS. FARROW has been reëlected over* his competitor, Rev. JAMES P. BOYCE, D. D., by a majority of 1,143 votes.

—WM. S. MANN, Esq., recently deceased, left a legacy of $5,000 to Richmond College, of $2,000 to the University of Virginia, and of $2,000 to the Virginia Military Institute.

—Brig.-Gen. MACKALL has, at his own request, been relieved of duties in BRAGG's Department, and has been ordered to report to Gen. JOHNSTON, in Mississippi.

—The State *Gazette* reports the organization of the Texas Paper Manufacturing Company at New Braunfels on the 19th of September.

—Col. JAMES M. CHALMERS, of Columbus, has donated fifty cords of wood for distribution among the poor of the city.

—The Literary Board of North Carolina has made a full distribution of $120,000 for Common School purposes.

—Brig.-Gen. A. G. JENKINS is at Lynchburgh.

—Brig.-Gen. RAMSEUR is at Raleigh, N. C.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR.

The Duty of Supporting the Government—Arbitrary Arrests—Object of the War to Save the Union—The Question of Reconstruction.

Speech of Hon. H. J. Raymond, of New-York, at Wilmington, Delaware, November 6, 1863.

From the Delaware State Journal.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was held at the City Hall on the evening of Friday, Nov. 6, which was addressed by Messrs. H. J. RAYMOND, of New-York, and BUTLER G. NOBLE, of Wisconsin. Mr. RAYMOND's remarks were substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I am very glad to avail myself of the invitation which brings me here to-night, and which enables me to take part with you, Citizens of our Common Country, in an election which is to have an important influence on its welfare and its destiny. It is the first time in my life that I have ever attempted to make a political speech in a Slave State. I have always believed, and have always acted on the belief, that Slavery, as it has existed in some of the States of this Union, was primarily and mainly a local affair, and that it belonged to the people of the States in which it existed to take such steps in regard to its removal as their own conviction of justice and of public policy might dictate. I have, therefore, in all that I have done during my connection with public affairs, which has been neither very long nor very important, confined my action on this subject to those aspects of Slavery which touched the general welfare—which affected the rights, the interests and the destiny of the country at large. I have believed, for many years, in common with a very large portion of the American people, that Slavery was endeavoring to usurp, and to a very great extent had usurped, a degree of control over the National Government far greater than it was entitled to exercise under the Constitution of the United States. I had seen slaveholders filling the Presidency for forty-nine out of the seventy years during which the Government had existed, and dictating the conduct of that high office for thirteen more. I had seen the slaveholding interest, as a distinct interest of the country, not only different from, but hostile to all its other great interests, controlling, with absolute and intolerant sway, the army and navy of the United States, the distribution of public patronage in all departments of the Government, proscribing every man in every section of the country who held Slavery to be an evil, influencing the legislation of Congress, dictating or overruling the decisions of the Supreme Court, depraving the organization and action of political parties and aiming through their action to make Slavery, as a political power, permanent and perpetual in the Government of the United States. I had seen it grasping at complete control of the Territories of the United States, for the sake of making them the basis of new extensions of its political power. All these things it had achieved, or was aiming to accomplish, while the slaveholding class constituted less than one-fiftieth part of the population of the United States, and while in every element of legitimate political influence Slavery was far inferior to other interests and other sections.

I believed, therefore, in common with a powerful and intelligent portion of the American people, that if the people themselves desired to retain control of their Government—if they desired that this nation should continue to be a Republic governed by the constitutional majority of the people—it was absolutely necessary to resist, by all just and constitutional modes of political action, those ambitious efforts of the oligarchy which rested on the ownership of slaves to obtain control of it, and to convert it into something very different in its nature and objects from what it was designed to be by those who won its independence and ordained its Constitution. [Applause.] I coöperated, therefore, very early and very zealously, with those who formed and organized the Republican party. That party came into existence for the purpose of checking and defeating this attempt of Slavery to consolidate and perpetuate its control over the General Government. Its active efforts have been devoted to that object and to that alone, and it has fulfilled its mission. [Applause.] Mainly, if not exclusively, through the action of that party—action provoked and rendered necessary by the ambition of Slavery itself—the progress of Slavery toward domination in this Republic has been ended forever. [Applause.] The election of a Republican President in 1860, was important in all its aspects and relations; but its paramount and supreme importance consisted in the demonstration it afforded, that the people of the United States had taken the Government into their own hands, and that the slaveholding aristocracy could hold it no longer. The demonstration of that fact provoked Slavery to a new and a final effort. It appealed from the ballot-box, where a President had been constitutionally elected, to the battle-field for the purpose of overthrowing his Government; and for two years and a half now the Government of the United States has been engaged in defending itself against this attempt. For two years and a half the energies of the people have been expended in a war for the preservation of the National existence. The war on the part of the United States is purely a war of defence; of defence against causeless and unprovoked aggression; of defence against an unholy attempt to overthrow the Democratic Republic of the United States; and that is certainly a cause worthy the utmost efforts and the last sacrifices of the bravest and the noblest people that ever lived on the face of the earth. [Great applause.] It is unnecessary for me to rehearse the history of this rebellion, its origin and cause, its progress or its prospects. It has been carried on by those engaged in it with a degree of vigor and obstinacy—*I do not hesitate to add with a degree of courage* and of self-sacrifice—which would have conferred lasting honor on men fighting in a better cause. The resources of the rebels, in men, in money and in all the materials of war, have proved to be far greater than we had expected to find them, and the war they have waged has been far more protracted, more destructive and more terrible than we supposed at the outset it could possibly prove. But the courage, the endurance and the patriotism of the American people have proved equal to the emergency. [Applause.] The Government for two years and a half has conducted this war with a degree of sagacity and a wise statesmanship to which impartial history will do justice, however partisan prejudice may obscure or ignore it; and the people of the United States have shown a steady patriotism, a high-toned devotion to the public good and an aptitude for military affairs unexampled in the history of nations. [Applause.]

We have reached a new stage in this great controversy. At the outset the people, on this as on every other important question, were more or less divided. There was a party in the North disposed to deny the right of the Government to fight for its own existence. Others denied the possibility of subduing the rebellion, while they conceded that it ought to be done. And some even espoused openly the cause of the rebels, as founded in justice and in right. Differences have also grown up during the progress of the war as to the proper mode of carrying it on, as to the fitness of particular men for special places, the policy or impolicy of specific action on the part of the Government, and indeed on all the details of the great transaction. But as we have seen more and more clearly the purpose and scope of the rebellion,—as its object and the results of its success have become more and more apparent, the people have made up their minds, with substantial unanimity, that whatever may be necessary shall be done to crush the rebellion and restore the authority of the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.]

There are two or three points which it seems to me are sufficiently established in the public mind to be taken for granted in this discussion:

1. The *first* is that the rebellion must be quelled,—that the Union must be restored,—that the supremacy of the Constitution must be reëstablished over every foot of American soil. [Loud applause.] This is not a mere impulse of the vanity of the American people, as some foreign critics would fain believe; it is the deep and settled conviction of the American heart that unless this is done, the Republic of the United States is hopelessly destroyed, the peace, order and freedom of our people give place to turmoil, anarchy and confusion, and the last hope of rational civil liberty, resting on the right of self-government, perishes from off the face of the earth. [Applause.] Our fathers intended this Government to last forever and to be forever a free Government. They designed that it should secure to its citizens the full and complete enjoyment of civil liberty, and at the same time be powerful enough to maintain its position and its principles, if either should be assailed by any or by all of the nations of the earth. And for these two objects full provision was clearly and distinctly made in the Constitution which they ordained. The first was secured by retaining for each of the several States complete control of its own local affairs. The second was secured by creating a common Government for them all, which, within certain distinct and specified limits, embracing all great objects of common interest and concern, should be absolutely and entirely sovereign,—which should wield the force of the people, have authority over the whole, and represent the will and the purpose of the whole in all that involved the welfare of the whole; and with this sovereignty, thus defined and restricted, the States were expressly forbidden to interfere. The rebellion now in progress aims to overthrow this sovereignty of the nation, and to reclaim it for the several States. It aims, therefore, to destroy the nation itself—to wrest from it the national power and authority which it wields under the Constitution, and thus to destroy forever all our power and consideration among the nations of the earth. The people have determined that this must not, shall not be done. As the recent elections show, they have determined to sustain the Government—to crush the rebellion—to save the Union and restore the authority of the American Constitution. [Applause.] That point I consider settled.

2. There is a *second* point which seems to me equally clear and equally settled in the public mind. this namely,—that if the rebellion is to be quelled, it must be done *by force of arms.* [Loud applause.] Every thing that has occurred since the war began proves that this is so. We must surrender to the rebels or they must surrender to us. All talk and all thought of compromise,—of conciliation, of making any terms with the rebel authorities short of conceding what they claim, independence, is seen and felt to be utterly idle and hopeless. The language of all their public men proves it. The action of their leaders, civil and military, proves it. Everything that is said, and everything that is done, combine to confirm the declaration of the official organ of the Confederacy, the Richmond *Enquirer*, that "it is all or nothing; this Confederacy or the Yankee nation, one or other, goes down, down to perdition;—one or the other must forfeit its national existence and lie at the mercy of its mortal enemy." This is the alternative. Whether we wish it or not we must accept it. And the American people have declared their willingness to accept it—their readiness to meet the issue and to decide, by force of arms in the field of battle, which of the two it shall be—our Government or the rebel Government that is to go "down, down to perdition." [Applause.]

3. A *third* point which all concede to be equally clear is that this force by which alone the rebellion can be put down must be wielded solely and exclusively by the Government of the United States—by the Administration which has for the time being the sole and exclusive guidance of our national affairs. [Applause.] It is a national contest, and it must therefore be waged by national authority. No State can carry on this war—each State is expressly forbidden by the Constitution to make war at all. No confederation of States can do it—the States are expressly forbidden by the Constitution to enter into any confederation for any purpose whatever. No party can do it—no Convention or assemblage of men can do it. There is but one authority upon American soil that can rightfully or actually carry on this war, and that is the Government of the United States, no matter what man may be at the head of it, nor what political party may, for the time being, have charge of its affairs. [Applause.]

Now, these three points being conceded, does it not follow, with equal clearness and certainty, that the Government must be sustained by the people in carrying on this war, if the people desire the rebellion to be put down? No matter whether you approve all the acts of the Administration or not: no matter whether you helped bring it into power or not: no matter whether you think the members of it the best men for their places or not: for the time being they constitute the Government; they represent its authority and wield its force; and if you want this thing done you must aid them in their attempts to do it. [Applause.] We must overlook their mistakes. [Applause.] We must deal leniently with their errors. We must make large and liberal allowance for the extraordinary circumstances in which they are placed. And we must give them the cordial and earnest support which the magnitude of the cause and the welfare of the country demand. And when, by so doing, we have reëstablished the authority of the Government, and restored the integrity and the peace of the Union, we can rectify any abuses which may have crept into the Government, and redress any wrong which the Administration may have committed. [Loud applause.]

Now it seems to me that this simple statement of the case is quite sufficient to decide the duty of every American citizen. If the rebellion must be put down,—if this can only be done by *force of arms,*—and if that force can be wielded only by the Government of the United States, then it is clearly the duty of every true-hearted American so to speak, so to act and so to vote as to give the utmost possible support to the Government in its efforts so to wield that *force as to crush the rebellion and restore the supremacy of the Constitution.* [Applause.]

This, it seems to me, is all the affirmative argument that need be made upon this subject. How is it met by those who refuse thus to support the Government in its prosecution of the war?

The Government, it is alleged, is not carrying on the war for the purpose of putting down the rebellion at the South: *it is doing it* for the purpose of putting down free institutions at the North. It is doing it not to save the Union, but to abolish Slavery. It makes rebellion the pretext, and the armies of the Union the weapon, for overthrowing the Constitution and for establishing a military despotism upon its ruins. If I believed this to be true, I could not concur with those who assert it, in pretending to be for the prosecution of the war. Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, is one of those who profess to believe it—yet he has "dedicated" himself in words, repeatedly, to a vigorous prosecution of the war. A vigorous prosecution of a war to overthrow the Constitution and put down free institutions in the Northern States! Either these men are insincere in their professed belief, and are trying to mislead the public judgment by assertions which they do not believe themselves, or else their zeal for liberty is a hollow sham. If I believed that the free institutions of this country were in greater danger from the action of the Government than from the rebellion, I would take arms against the Government. I would fight the worst foe first. But I do not believe any such thing, and I find it difficult to feel any great respect for the judgments of those who do, and still more difficult to feel any respect at all for the honesty of those who assert it without believing it. Even if the Administration had transcended its powers, and committed serious wrongs in the prosecution of the war, I should be very slow in coming to the conclusion that it had done so with any purpose of subverting the liberties of the American people. There is no man living whom I would not quite as soon suspect of such a design as the present Executive of the United States. [Applause.] No man more upright—no man more patriotic, no man more thoroughly and entirely devoted to the great principles of American liberty as embodied in the Constitution of the United States, or less likely to do anything to their detriment, ever filled that exalted station than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Loud applause.] But I do not believe the conduct of the Administration is obnoxious to the censures that have been passed upon it. [Applause.] I do not believe that it has transcended its just constitutional authority. [Applause.] I do not believe that it has changed in the slightest degree the objects and purposes for which the war is waged—or that it has done anything in any respect for which full warrant may not be found in the provisions of the Constitution, or which cannot be fully justified by the emergencies of the case and the absolute necessities of the nation. [Loud applause.] And if you will permit me to trespass somewhat on your patience I will endeavor to vindicate this opinion.

THE MATTER OF ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Foremost in this indictment of the Administration stands the charge that by its arbitrary arrests, without due process of law, on suspicion of intent to commit crime instead of on charges of crime already committed, and by its suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which was intended to forbid and nullify all such arrests, the Government has actually abrogated the main guarantee of personal liberty provided by the Constitution, and subjected the rights, and the liberties of every citizen to the caprice of arbitrary power. Now it is quite true that one of the dearest and most sacred of the rights of every American citizen is this immunity from arbitrary arrest. The Constitution guarantees it, and without that guarantee the Constitution never could, and never should, have been adopted. And it is the very last right which any American should surrender. Nothing can be more dangerous to any society, nothing more destructive to the personal freedom of its individual members, than the power of arrest and imprisonment on mere suspicion, without being compelled to submit to public judicial scrutiny the grounds on which such arrests are made. The ordinary rule of all free society—of our free society certainly—is, that no man can be arrested, arraigned or imprisoned except for the committal of some act which becomes a crime because it is in violation of some specific law. And whenever any man is arrested he has a right, on his own demand, to be taken before a Court that he may learn what act he is charged with having done, what law it violates and on what evidence he is supposed to have done it. That is the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; and the Constitution provides that "*it shall not be suspended*" except in a certain specified contingency. That exception was deemed necessary because the contingency was one likely to arise in the history of every nation.

Under ordinary circumstances the peace and security of society are sufficiently secured by the punishment of actual criminals for actual crimes. But emergencies may occur in which it is quite as important for the public safety to prevent *intended* crimes, and even to prevent intended acts which are not crimes because they do not violate any specific law, as to punish crimes which have actually been *committed.* Suppose, for example, that in case of invasion some citizen is suspected of intending to hang up signal lights to guide an enemy's vessels into one of our ports;—or that, in case of a rebellion, some citizen is believed to be on the point of sending arms, munitions of war or information to the insurgents;—who can doubt that it is far more important for the public safety to *prevent* these intended acts, than it is *to punish* the men who do them after they have been committed? In the latter case the public will have sustained all the *injury* which the acts can inflict. The invader will have been guided into port. The rebel will have been furnished with weapons for the intended blow against his country, or with information where to strike. And the punishment of the criminal will not undo the disastrous public consequences of his crime. But if in such cases the writ of *habeas corpus* is in full force and validity, the arrest of these men by due process of law must be an empty form. They have committed no crime—they have done no act in violation of any law, and, as a matter of course, they are at once released and left free to consummate their meditated and intended treason. Now the framers of the Constitution knew very well that such cases were likely to arise, because they had arisen in the history of every nation; and they deemed it wise, therefore, to make provision for them. They did it by declaring that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should not be *suspended, unless when, in cases of invasion or rebellion, the public safety may require it.*" Two conditions, therefore, must concur to authorize a suspension of the privilege of this writ: 1. There must be at the time a case of invasion or rebellion, and 2. The public safety must require it.

So far our way is clear enough. The next question that arises is, what authority shall determine when these two conditions exist? Clearly it must be the authority authorized to make the suspension,—the Government itself. It must be either the President or Congress, or both. If it is an executive act, the President may perform it. If it is a legislative act, it requires the action of Congress, with the concurrence of the President. But as it is an act demanded to meet an emergency, the nature and imperativeness of the emergency itself must have great weight in determining its character. When our rebellion broke out, for instance, the rebels had every advantage. They had laid their plans and prepared their materials. Their agents had been active in the Cabinet, in every department of the Government, and in every section of the country. They had been largely supplied with arms from the Government arsenals. Their spies were active in every Northern city. Their allies were vigorous and resolute in the Northern Press, in the halls of Congress, in the leadership of political parties, and in every place of authority and influence throughout the country. What was to be done? No laws had been enacted making the action of these men criminal. Must they be left at large? Congress was not in session. The President took the responsibility of deciding that a case of rebellion *did exist, that the public safety required the arrest of these men on suspicion* and their detention for the purpose of preventing the consummation of their intended crimes. And he, therefore, *suspended* in their cases the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus.* Then the objection was taken by the opponents of the Administration, that the President had transcended his authority, and that Congress alone had the right to suspend that privilege. Well, Congress at its next session authorized its suspension by a law which the President approved. Every requirement of the Constitution has thus been fully met. The Government has exercised a power conferred upon it in the most explicit terms, and in the very emergency upon which its exercise is expressly authorized;—yet the clamor against it is just as loud as it was before. Does not this show conclusively that the real objection of these men is not to the *mode* of suspending the privilege, but to its being suspended at all? Does it not prove that their real wish is that the agents and spies, the aiders and abettors of the rebellion, should

be left perfectly free to prosecute their work here in the heart of the Northern States? [Applause.] And is that a desire or a demand which can challenge the sympathies of any loyal man?

Upon grounds of the Constitution, therefore, it seems to me the action of the Administration in this matter is susceptible of the clearest and most complete vindication. It may be said, it is true, that this action has been unnecessary—that the public safety did not require it—and that even the constitutional prerogatives of the rightful suspension of the writ is, therefore, wanting. The sole tribunal clothed with authority to decide that point has decided it otherwise. They may have been mistaken, but they were acting in their own right. They may have committed an error, but they have not violated the Constitution; and the error, if it be one, was on the side of the public safety, in the interest of the country, and therefore to be judged with leniency.

But if we may rely upon precedents in this matter, either English or American, they will show, I think, that even this censure is unjust. Our Government now has a much clearer justification for its action than can be found in most of the other cases. Take the case of England *during the Irish Rebellion of 1848. Compared with ours that rebellion was a very paltry affair,* and found neither aid nor advocates in any other part of the United Kingdom. Yet so great was the terror which it inspired, so serious in the eyes of the Government was the emergency which it created, that a bill passed both Houses of Parliament on two successive days—receiving in each a unanimous vote—authorizing the arrest of men in Ireland on mere suspicion, and depriving them of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus.* Every leading member of both Houses sustained it, and Lord BROUGHAM, who has since made himself conspicuous by his denunciations of the action of our Government, advocated its passage with an eloquence he has long since lost, and declared, with a just detestation of treason clothed in the robes of liberty,—"a friend of liberty I have lived and so shall I die; nor do I care how soon that event may come, if I can be a friend of liberty *only by being a friend of traitors also.*" Unhappily for our country, there are many able and influential men among us who assume to be friends of liberty only that they may, with greater effect and with larger service, be friends of traitors and of treason also. [Applause.]

And now, without any further reference to English history, let me cite for you two precedents from our own. The first is drawn from the action of Gen. WASHINGTON and the Provincial Congress, in the early stages of our struggle for independence, toward the Loyalists or Tories of that day—"men who," in the language of Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS, in his able and most excellent *History of the Constitution of the United States,* "from a sense of duty, or from cupidity, or from some motive, good or bad, made their election to adhere to the public enemy, and were, therefore, *rightfully classed among the enemies of* the country by those whose business it was to conduct its affairs and fight its battles." "Gen. WASHINGTON," says the same authority, (who is now, let me add, one of the most vehement assailants of the Government on this very point,) "was at a very early period of opinion that the most decisive steps ought to be taken with these persons." And in November, 1775, he sent an officer into New-Hampshire to seize every officer of the royal Government who had "given proofs of an *unfriendly disposition* to the American cause." In January of the next year, Gen. WASHINGTON gave Gen. LEE authority to march into Long Island, and disarm, and, if necessary, arrest all persons "whose conduct and declarations had rendered them justly suspected of *designs unfriendly to the views of Congress.*" Suppose every man were to be arrested now whose conduct and declarations had rendered him suspected of "designs unfriendly to the *views of Congress!*" In Queens County, on Long Island, a majority of the inhabitants had refused to elect delegates to the Provincial Convention, and for this offence, and for this only, *nineteen* of them had been arrested, taken to Philadelphia and put in prison. And the Provincial Congress, then in session, at once passed resolutions declaring that "those who refuse to defend their country should be excluded from its protection and prevented from doing it an injury;"—declaring all the men in Queens County who voted against electing delegates to be out of the protection of the Government, and liable to arrest and imprisonment for three months if found outside their county,—and also declaring that "any lawyer or attorney who should commence, prosecute or defend any action at law, for any inhabitant of Queens County who voted against sending deputies to the Convention, *should be treated as an enemy to the American cause.*" [Applause.] This was the action of Gen. WASHINGTON—never considered in his day especially hostile to public liberty—in a case infinitely less imperative than those which have required the action of our present Government. His arrests were quite as arbitrary as any which President LINCOLN has made, and the emergency which required them was far *less pressing. And the Provincial Congress,* the bulwark and champion of liberty all through the war of independence, indorsed his acts, and laid down the broadest principles of public action upon the subject. This is one precedent from our own history.

You will find another in the case of our last war (the last thus far,) with Great Britain. Gen. JACKSON, who, in his day passed for an orthodox Democrat, (though I have no idea he would do so now, [laughter and applause,] was in command of the City of New-Orleans when news arrived that peace had been concluded. As no *official* report to this effect had reached him, he still maintained martial law in the city. This gave rise to warm censures in the *Louisiana Courier,* a newspaper edited by Mr. LOUALLIER, who denounced his action as unjust and tyrannical. Gen. JACKSON did not stop to argue the question, but arrested Mr. LOUALLIER and put him in prison. [Laughter.] Mr. LOUALLIER applied, through a lawyer named MORELL, to a Judge named HALL, for the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus.* Judge HALL issued the writ, but instead of obeying it, Gen. JACKSON arrested lawyer MORELL and Judge HALL, and put them in prison also. [Laughter.] Another editor, by the name of HOLLANDER, incidentally spoke of this as a "dirty trick," whereupon Gen. JACKSON arrested Mr. HOLLANDER, and put him in prison with the other three. [Renewed laughter and applause.] That was then the Democratic method, according to Gen. JACKSON, of dealing with enemies of their country—when, in cases of invasion, the public safety required it. Three days afterward, official news of the conclusion of peace arrived, and the four prisoners were released. Judge HALL summoned Gen. JACKSON into Court, and fined him a thousand dollars for his arbitrary arrest. Gen. JACKSON paid it, and was carried, in the triumph of a popular whirlwind, to his lodgings. Thirty years afterward a bill was introduced and passed in Congress, refunding to Gen. JACKSON the thousand dollars he had paid as the penalty for his patriotic conduct,—and it received the support of the great body, if not of every member, of the Democratic party in both Houses of Congress—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, whom some of you may remember as a Democrat, taking the lead. [Applause.] It was then considered Democratic to sustain the country in time of war,—and it was not considered either Democratic or patriotic to go against it.—How it is now-a-days, I leave those who still call themselves Democrats to judge. [Applause.]

Now, here are two precedents from our own history, showing under what circumstances and on what grounds arbitrary arrests have both made hitherto. Let me cite to you now the most conspicuous of the instances of such arrests in the present war, and see whether President LINCOLN has gone further in this direction than did Gen. WASHINGTON and Gen. JACKSON. A member of Congress from Ohio—then named VALLANDIGHAM, you may have heard of him, (what his name is since the late election I scarcely know, as I seldom hear his friends pronounce it,) [laughter,] went back to his State, boasting, and with truth, that he had never given a vote nor a dollar to aid the war against the rebellion,—and there commenced a popular agitation against the Government. He made speeches, the direct purpose and tendency of which was to prevent enlistments, promote desertions, excite hostility to the Government, and to cripple it in its prosecution of the war. He did all this in the heart of the State of Ohio. Now Ohio happened to be a military department under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, [applause,] who had declared his purpose to sustain the Government, and to arrest any man who should resist it. Upon this principle he arrested Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and put him in prison. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM applied to Judge LEAVITT, a Democratic Judge, through Senator PUGH, a Democratic lawyer, for the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus.* The privilege of that writ had not then been suspended in the State of Ohio. Judge LEAVITT heard the case with the utmost patience—how much it re-

[illegible]

[illegible] And while [illegible] which is [illegible] of the Slaves [illegible] themselves [illegible] and not upon [illegible] most earnestly and devoutly trust, that not only Delaware and Maryland, and Missouri and Tennessee, but every other Slave State, will clear away from the stain and the blight of Slavery, just as soon as the rebel armies shall be driven from its soil, and the people shall be thus emancipated in their political action from the tyranny which has oppressed them so long. I desire it to be understood, most clearly and distinctly, that they must carry out this great reform themselves, and not look to the General Government to do it for them. [Loud applause.] That this grand and glorious consummation will be reached, I have not the slightest doubt. That the day will speedily come when there will not be a slave on American soil,—when the law of freedom shall be the law of every State, as it is the law for the whole Union, and when the pervading spirit of all our laws, local as well as National, shall be the spirit of liberty, and of equal rights for every human being, high or low, rich or poor, *strong or weak, white or black, I believe with full* and assured faith, and I thank God that its glorious dawning streaks the rejoicing heavens even now. [Loud applause.] But I want the people of the Slave States to work out *for themselves* this great salvation. [Applause.] I want *them* to catch the spirit of this great reform,—to feel that it is their work, their duty, their destiny to redeem themselves,—and that it is not something to be imposed upon them by foreign or superior power. [Applause.] And my special point now is to show you that this war, in which the whole nation is now engaged,—which is taxing so severely the energies, the resources, the wisdom and the courage of the whole nation,—is carried on, not for any local or limited object,—not for any State or for any sectional purpose, but solely and exclusively to save the Union and restore the supremacy of the Constitution over every foot of the Union's soil. [Loud applause.]

And now permit me to say, in a single word and by way of apology for dwelling so long upon points that may seem too clear for argument to the most of those who hear me, that in my political addresses I always speak on the assumption that every one of my audience is a political opponent and that my business is so to present my case as to convert him, by fair argument and just appeal, to my view of it. I have no object and no interest in addressing those who already agree with me. I talk not to please the righteous, but to call political sinners to repentance. [Laughter and applause.] I beg those political sinners, therefore, who may hear me now, (and I trust there are a good many of them here,) to understand that the *object* of this National war is now precisely what it was at the beginning—the salvation of the Union and not the abolition of Slavery. It is that fact which gives it so strong a hold on the conscience of the country. It is the conviction of that fact which has just led the people of the whole country, in the elections which have just been held, to pledge their hearty support to the Government in its prosecution. The destruction of Slavery may, and in all human probability will, be accomplished in the progress of the war and through its agency. If the war continues, if the rebels persist in their rebellion, and compel the National Government to send its armies into all the Slave States, and thus bring the whole territorial area of the rebellion under the practical workings of the Emancipation Proclamation, that great edict will take direct effect as a war measure upon every foot of the rebel territory, and free every slave on American soil. [Loud applause.] Already the armies of the Union, in waging war against the rebellion, have made the question of Abolition a practical question of local politics—of home concern—in Missouri, in Tennessee, in Maryland and in Delaware, each one of which States will, beyond all doubt, sweep Slavery from their statute-books within a year. This sets free more than half a million slaves. [Applause.] Our armies, moreover, in the unquestioned and unquestionable exercise of the rights of war now dominate the institution of Slavery in Louisiana, in Arkansas, in Mississippi, and in parts of North Carolina and Florida—which have at least a million more. Slavery thus holds a position of comparative security only in Texas, Alabama, Georgia, and parts of Florida, the Carolinas and Virginia; and our armies now hover on the borders of each of those States, and, if Providence prospers our arms, will speedily march into the very heart of the only region where Slavery finds a tottering and precarious foothold. [Applause.] And if Slavery thus falls, if it is thus crushed under the blows of the war which it began,—who will bewail its fate or shed tears on the felon grave which it dug for the Union, but in which it will find *for itself* an inglorious but undisturbed repose? [Applause.]

Meantime, let it be distinctly understood that the war is waged, not for the accomplishment of this result, but to save the Union; and when that object shall have been accomplished the war will stop. *We have President LINCOLN'S* declaration to that effect in the passage I have already quoted from his letter. You have it in the resolution passed by Congress at the very outset of the war. You have it in the President's letter to the Springfield Convention. You have it in repeated dispatches sent by our Government to our Ministers abroad. All these render perfectly preposterous the plea of those who refuse to support the Government because the war is no longer waged to save the Union, but to free the negroes. President LINCOLN, in his Springfield letter, gives a clear and perfectly conclusive reply to all such pretences. "You say," he tells them, "you will not fight to save the negroes; fight you then exclusively to save the Union; *whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union,* if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time *then* for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes." But these men insist on stopping the war *before* the Union is saved, for fear it will not stop *then.* [Laughter.] The Union is not yet saved. The armies of the rebels still hold the field. Until they are conquered we can have no hope of peace that shall bring with it a restored Union and a reestablished Constitution. Let us all unite to prosecute the war until that result is reached, and then we shall all unite to demand its close. [Applause.]

THE QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION.

But very many persons are checked in their inclination to support the war by distrust as to its practical result. Even in case of victory, they say, How do you propose to restore the Union? Suppose the rebellion crushed, how will you bring back the people of the Southern States to their allegiance? How do you propose to govern their territory,—to put their State Governments again in motion, and reconstruct the Union? These doubts and questionings disturb the judgments and affect the action of many very sincere and patriotic men,—and this effect has been increased by the heated and untimely discussions of the subject in which many prominent public men have seen fit to engage. The question of reconstruction cannot become a practical question until the rebellion is conquered. Until then we have nothing to reconstruct. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that it would have been wiser in these gentlemen, and quite as patriotic, to lend all their energies to the duty that lies most immediately and most distinctly before them, the vigorous prosecution of the war. They would have served the country quite as well if they had appealed to those great principles, those high aims, those noble and inspiring sentiments of love of country, love of Union and love of the Constitution which all the people share in common, and thus sought to enlist them all in this great work of common duty and of common glory—instead of springing technical discussions on abstract points sure to divide public sentiment, and, therefore, sure to check and cripple that common effort which the salvation of the country requires. But as the discussion has been started it will be pursued. And all we have to do is to keep it as clear from passion and prejudice as possible, to prevent it from degenerating into an exasperating party wrangle, and to let common sense have as fair play and as much influence as can be expected for it in heated political debates.

It has been urged, with ability and force, in some quarters that the rebel States, by seceding from the Union, have committed suicide,—that their existence as States can no longer be recognized by the General Government, which, nevertheless, has jurisdiction of their soil, and can create upon it new local, territorial governments, in its own discretion:—and that these governments thus created can become States only by permission of Congress, and enter the Union only on such conditions as Congress may prescribe. This theory has zealous advocates, and will have a party to support it in Congress and the country—a party held together not so much by any intellectual conviction of the soundness of the theory itself, as by the determination to use it as a basis for insisting that no rebel State shall

[illegible] *individuals. It makes a law, and it requires every* individual within the scope of its authority to obey that law. That law is the supreme law of the land, "anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." It is this feature, which, more than any other, distinguishes the Constitution from the old Articles of Confederation. Under them the Congress made laws for *States* to execute. It called on the States for money, for men, for support of all kinds,—and the States could give or refuse—could execute or annul the laws of Congress at their sovereign pleasure. This was the weakness of that Government. It was this feature which made it necessary to "form a *more perfect* Union," and that was done by ordaining the present Constitution, which directs its laws to every individual citizen, and requires his obedience, no matter in what State he lives or what that State may say about it. It recognizes the States in this connection, as in every other, only to forbid their interference with its sovereignty within the defined limits of *its own* jurisdiction. When a State, therefore, comes into the Union, every individual inhabitant of that State becomes subject to the Government of the United States. It becomes his duty to obey its laws, and no State can release him from that duty. If he refuses and resists he commits a crime against the Government of the United States, and no State can release him from his individual responsibility for that crime or from its punishment. *No State can, therefore, possibly take any one of its citizens out from the jurisdiction of the National Government:—still less can it take them all out.* In other words, no State can possibly secede. No individual in any State can sever his connection with the National Government,—or absolve himself from the obligation to obey its laws—nor can *all* the citizens of any State, acting as individuals, as a State Government, in convention, or in any other form, release themselves, or release anybody else, from the supreme obligation which rests upon them to obey the laws of the United States. Whatever individuals may do toward that end, is a crime. Whatever States may do, is a nullity. States, as such, cannot commit crimes. A crime is a violation of some positive obligation. The Constitution does not impose positive obligations upon States, but only upon their individual citizens. It is, therefore, the individual citizens of a State, and not the State as such, that is to be punished for crimes committed against the United States. The State of South Carolina cannot be hung for treason, though every individual living in South Carolina may—and perhaps ought to be. [Laughter.] In its dealings with this rebellion, therefore, as in everything else, the Government deals exclusively with individuals, and not at all with States. Our armies are arrayed against the rebels, not against rebel States. When we come to inflict punishments for the crimes of the rebellion, we shall inflict them upon the individuals who have committed them, and not upon the States in which they live. One of the penalties of treason is disfranchisement; but that is a penalty to be inflicted, like all others, upon individual criminals, and not upon aggregates, or communities or States. A State cannot be disfranchised any more than it can be hung, as a State, and in punishment of crime. For other reasons and on other grounds the Constitution has conferred upon each House of Congress the right to judge of the qualifications of its own members:—and Congress may, therefore, exclude members from any rebel State, and may thus disfranchise that State in its discretion; but this is not designed as a provision for punishing crime but as a just deference to the dignity of Congress, and as a necessary precaution against abuses. Nor would such exclusion and disfranchisement imply that the State was no *longer* in the Union. If the citizens of any State are bound to obey the *laws* of the Union, that State is in the Union. That obligation is the *just, constitutional test. Now will any man contend that the citizens of South Carolina, or any* one of them, have been released, by their own act, by the act of that State, or in any other way, from their supreme obligation to obey all laws of the United States made in pursuance of the Constitution thereof? Certainly not. Then how can any man contend that South Carolina is not, in the eye of the Constitution, just as much in the Union as she ever was?

It is common to hear it said that the rebels, and all the rebel States, are "alien enemies," and must be treated as such. But if they are aliens, they owe us no allegiance—they are under no obligation to obey our laws, and we have no right to make war upon them for the purpose of compelling their obedience. Yet all concede that the *object* of the war is precisely that and nothing more, and that it will end when, and only when, they return to their allegiance. The whole war thus proceeds on the assumption that these men still rest under a supreme obligation of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States—that nothing has happened to release them from that obligation—that nothing which they or their States can do can possibly effect that release—and that until their independence, as a distinct and separate nation, is achieved and acknowledged, they will be bound to that allegiance. How, then, can they be regarded or treated as *aliens* in any sense? They are still citizens of the United States—offenders against its law, rebels against its authority, and therefore to be overcome in their rebellion, and to be punished for their crimes.

Now these are the reasons which lead me to discard wholly the theory of State suicide. No State has any power to take itself or any one of its citizens, from under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States. Any act or ordinance which any State may pass for such a purpose is simply null and void. The obligation of obedience to the national law remains unimpaired—and with that obligation goes every right which the Constitution recognizes or confers. Every citizen of every State is entitled to-day to every civil right which he enjoyed before the rebellion broke out, unless he has forfeited it by some crime for which deprivation of his rights is the prescribed and acknowledged penalty; and in that case he can be restored to the enjoyment and exercise of his lost rights only by the remission of that penalty by the proper authority. But upon such remission he at once resumes them.

But, after all, I attach very little practical importance to these discussions. The great work of restoring the Union is not to be carried on upon such a basis. It is a practical work, in the hands of a practical people, and it will be prosecuted and perfected in a practical manner. Indeed, it is already going on, and is bringing about, from day to day, its practical results. Without waiting for the close of our metaphysical debates as to the proper mode of reconstructing the Union, the Union is rapidly taking the liberty of reconstructing itself. [Laughter and applause.] Societies, it must be remembered, are not mechanical contrivances—they are living organisms. They have a law of growth and a power of growth quite independent of our systems and of our schemes. They take shape and form from the vital principles, the essential sentiments, interests and impulses of their individual members, and this process we see is going on now in the rebel States every day. It has been said that even if we were to conquer the rebel States we could never convert their people into loyal citizens. But in spite of this plausible theory we see, as a matter of fact, that just as fast as the rebel armies are driven out of the rebel States the people of those States are not only willing but eager to return to their allegiance to the Constitution, and put themselves again under protection of the National flag. It has been so in Maryland—it has been so in Missouri, in Tennessee, in Louisiana, in Mississippi. And see now what has been already accomplished. Of the seven States originally claimed and held by the Confederacy, extending from Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, and from the

[illegible] Missouri and Ohio, and the Gulf, we already have [illegible] half. In other words, [illegible] Government has been reconstructed. [illegible] what has been done with the other. [illegible] the white population of all the original rebel States are at this moment living under the national flag. They have been brought back to their allegiance by the power of the Union arms,—by the overthrow and defeat of the rebel forces, and by the consequent conviction in their minds that the rebel cause is lost, and that every consideration of their own welfare and that of their posterity requires them to abandon the rebellion and return to the Union. [Applause.] And if that has been accomplished with one-half the population of the rebel Confederacy, why, in the name of common sense, may it not also be done with the other? If one-half their people have discovered that the rebellion is a failure, a ruinous and disastrous mistake, why may not the other half make the same discovery?

Now in my opinion just as fast as any rebel State is cleared of the rebel armies and held by the Union forces, the people of that State will desire to resume their allegiance to the National *Constitution. They will desire to elect members* of Congress,—to reinstate their local Legislature and resume the exercise of all their rights and functions as citizens of a State under the Constitution of the United States. It will be the duty of the Government to hold by military authority possession and control of every rebel State until its people can act freely and without dictation in this matter, and until it is satisfied that a fair proportion, if not an absolute majority, of them, are disposed thus to act. Using its supreme authority, moreover, in the exercise of the war power, the Government will have a perfect right to require an oath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution as a condition of holding any State office or of voting for any officer, State or National. But I have no doubt that in every case where the people of a State may desire thus to resume their allegiance and their old relations to the Union, the Government will deal with them in the most liberal and tolerant manner. In Mr. SEWARD'S letter to the French Government, declining its offer of mediation, he had the President's authority for saying that their seats in both Houses of Congress awaited the arrival of representatives from the rebel States whenever they might choose to send them; and in his letter to ex-Mayor WOOD, of New-York, President LINCOLN has declared that if the people of the rebel States should lay down their arms, and resume their allegiance to the Constitution, a *general amnesty* should not be withheld, if it were necessary to enable them to elect members of Congress. We have thus the most full and explicit assurance of the desire and determination of the Government to aid the people of the rebel States in resuming their old relations to the National authority, whenever they shall lay down their arms, and resume their allegiance to the Constitution. Now, suppose the initial steps in this direction to have been taken. Suppose the people of Louisiana, after proper evidence of their sincerity and unanimity, and upon compliance with such just conditions and precautions as the Government, in the exercise of the war power, may require, elect members of Congress, and send them to Washington. If they are admitted to their seats, that admission will settle the whole question of reconstruction as far as the State of Louisiana is concerned. And does any man doubt that they will be admitted? In spite of all the technical discussions of State rights and State suicide which are so fashionable—in spite of the earnest and universal desire that Slavery may be abolished—we shall see, in my judgment, an overwhelming verdict of the people in every Northern State, Massachusetts and Vermont not excepted, in favor of their admission. And the same thing will happen with every other rebel State as they may be successively cleared of the rebel troops, and may, one after another, seek to resume their old positions in the American Union. And thus, in my judgment, by a natural and regular process, slow possibly, but certainly sure in its operation, will the Union be restored and the supremacy of the Constitution reestablished over the whole of the National domain. [Applause.]

Now, I am quite aware of the objections and the cavils to which a reconstruction of the Union on such a basis and by such a process as this is exposed. I know that men who have party interests to serve or personal feelings to gratify,—men who have hobbies to ride or pet theories to establish; men who, with the best intentions in the world, think that the country can be saved only in their way and by their prescriptions, will regard this as altogether too prosaic a method of closing so grand and dramatic a chapter in the world's history as this rebellion,—as quite beneath the dignity of the occasion and wholly unsuited to the issues and opportunities of the age. But practical statesmanship, we must remember, is at best a prosaic affair—almost as prosaic as war itself. The popular idea of a great General is that *of a handsome man, in splendid uniform,* on a prancing charger, winching the world with noble horsemanship, and pointing out to his multitudinous troops the paths of glory and the grave. The reality would show us a care-worn man, descending to the minutest and humblest duties of the camp, living on the coarsest fare, exposed to the roughest weather, poring over maps and cross-examining spies and deserters by night, and beset with a thousand cares which an hour's untimely storm or the misconduct of a single regiment may convert into the most bitter disappointment and the most lasting blight of all his hopes. So is it in practical politics. Common sense outweighs the most brilliant theories, and while the world admires and glorifies the latter it lives and is governed by the former.

Let me glance for a moment at some of the objections urged against such a solution of the pending problem. It has been said, and by no less an authority than Major-Gen. BUTLER, that if we thus regard all the States as still in the Union we cannot elect a President, inasmuch as that requires a majority of *all* the electors. Gen. BUTLER is mistaken. If he will consult the language of the Constitution, he will find that it requires a majority only of "all the electors *appointed,*" and if the rebel States do not appoint any electors, they will simply be left out of the reckoning altogether. If the election should go to the House, I admit, the result might be seriously affected, inasmuch as two-thirds of *all the States* are required for a quorum. But that contingency is not likely to occur, and the possibility of it ought not, certainly, to control our action on the general issue.

But, it is said, if we allow the States thus to come back, the rebels will regain their power. They are still Secessionists *at heart,* and will send again to Congress the same men who have brought this rebellion upon us. I do not think there is any danger of that result. I do not fear the reappearance in the National Councils of the authors of this rebellion. JOHN B. FLOYD will never return to the Cabinet: one reason why he will not is that he is dead, and the other reasons therefore need not be mentioned. [Laughter.] JEFFERSON DAVIS and Mr. MASON and ROBERT TOOMBS might possibly attempt to return to the Senate: but they have been guilty of treason, and before they could resume their seats they would have to go through the troublesome and slightly damaging process of being hung. [Laughter.] I do not mean to say that they would not be quite as fit for those seats after being hung as before. I think they would—but as the Senate is the judge of the qualifications of its own members, they might have prejudices on the subject and decline to admit them to their old fraternity. [Laughter and applause.] One great fact we must bear in mind in this connection. These men have been the political leaders of the Southern States. They have induced the Southern people to plunge into this rebellion. When it falls—when the great mass of the people in the Southern States [illegible] you suppose they will be ready to [illegible] political fortunes longer to the men who, by false promises and for their own ends, have brought all this ruin and degradation upon them? Their rule is at an end. Their political influence and leadership are gone forever. Political power in the South will pass into new hands—not of a class, but of the great body of the Southern people—of the men who live by their own labor, and not by the unpaid labor of slaves, and then we shall have a true Democracy—one that rests on equal rights—at the South as we have had in the Northern States. [Applause.] Beside this, we have no right to insist upon any such adjustment, any such peace, as will secure the triumph of any political party or any political opinions. We seek to restore the Union. We have a right to insist that none but loyal men—none but men who will swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, shall have part or lot in the consummation. We cannot insist upon any party test. We cannot require adherence to any party platform, or to any specific opinions or any subsequent legislative action, as a test of loyalty and as a condition of exercising political rights. We cannot refuse representation in Congress to any State or section, lest their representatives should vote wrong. We have a right to require that every member and every voter should be in all his heart a loyal man—a man pledged by his oath to uphold and maintain the Constitution of the United States. Until he breaks that oath he must be deemed loyal. For all the rest,—for the character of the laws which Congress may enact and the votes which its members may give we must trust the intelligence and the wisdom of the people, working through the ordinary channels of political action.

But this process, it is alleged, may not rid us of Slavery. It is feared that Slavery may, in a Union thus restored, resume its old political influence, and plunge us again into the horrors of a civil war. The war, therefore, it is urged, should never end until the last vestige of Slavery has been destroyed. I concede the full force of this objection. I share wholly and thoroughly the *feeling from which it springs. But I have one* or two things to suggest in reply to it. Even if it were certain that this would be the result of closing the war now, I do not believe we have any right to wage it longer for its prevention. The war is just while it is a war to put down this rebellion. I doubt very much whether, when that has been accomplished, we should have any right to continue it for the purpose of preventing another. But, however that may be, I do not deem it necessary to do so, even for the accomplishment of that end. As I have already said, Slavery has already received its death-blow. Its power, as an element of national politics, is already completely destroyed. No political party at the North will ever find its interest in courting its support, and any party which may make the attempt will be swept from existence by the indignation of the Northern States. [Applause.]

But more than this:—it seems to me certain that Slavery must perish, not only as a political power, but as a social institution, under the blows which the war has already inflicted. The Proclamation of Emancipation, issued exclusively as a war measure, designed to weaken the military force of the rebellion and thus to aid the Union cause, has already worked the actual freedom of half a million slaves, and laid the foundation for the speedy enfranchisement of a million more. Let Gen. GRANT, after defeating BRAGG, push part of his army to Montgomery and Mobile, and the rest to Augusta in the rear of Savannah and of Charleston, and every remaining slave will be to all intents and purposes within our army lines, and thus set free,—and no slave thus made free can ever be returned to bondage again by any power, State or National, on the face of the earth. [Applause.]

But the war has produced another result which is still more important and is well worth reflecting. Hitherto Slavery has been mainly a matter for agitation in the free States;—the war is making it a subject for practical action in the Slave States themselves. [Applause.] Just as fast as the rebel armies are driven out of the rebel States and the people are thus left free to canvas their local interests, the very first subject to which they turn their attention is that of Slavery—and the issue is no longer whether it shall be touched or not—whether a man shall be hung or roasted alive for talking about its abolition—but whether it shall be abolished instantly or allowed a few years of respite and of grace, that it may die more easily and with less disturbance of the public peace. [Applause.] Thus you see to-day that this is the great question which agitates and divides public sentiment in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, in Maryland and in Delaware,—and so it will agitate and divide every Slave State, just as soon as it is delivered from the rebel power. Mark that in precisely the state of things which I have long desired to see brought about. I have always thought that the Abolition party belonged in the Slave States, and had no business at the North. Abolitionism belongs where the thing to be abolished lives. [Applause.] And I am glad to see that it has at last taken root in its proper soil. It is for you in Delaware to abolish Slavery here, because it is for your interest, for your honor, for your prosperity that it should be abolished. [Applause and cries of "We'll do it."] I do not doubt it. I have full and entire faith in the judgment and the action of the people in every case and on every subject where they are allowed their play. I believe that you in Delaware will abolish Slavery because I know that it is for your interest to do so, and because I know also that sooner or later you will find it out. Maryland, I think, will do so also. Missouri, I do not doubt, will decide on immediate emancipation. In due time the people of Kentucky, and Tennessee and Louisiana and North Carolina will take the same course, and sooner or later we shall see every Slave State following their example. It may not all be done in one year—possibly not in ten;—but even twenty would be a short term for *the accomplishment of one of the grandest, most* beneficent and most difficult reforms the world has ever seen. [Applause.] Under any contingencies, therefore, I think the apprehensions of those who fear to restore the Union lest the political power of Slavery should be restored also, or the existence of that institution should be indefinitely prolonged, are without foundation. I am quite certain that they ought not to control their action on the general issue which this war involves.

I will not detain you longer, fellow citizens, by any further discussion of these great themes. I thank you most heartily for the patience you have thus far shown, which I fear I may have somewhat abused. You are engaged in a canvass for a member of Congress. His vote may possibly decide the complexion and the action of that body. If what I have said is just and true, it is your duty and your interest to elect that man, among the candidates, who will give the most hearty and effective support to the Government in the prosecution of the war. [Applause.] You know who he is better than I do. See to it, that he is elected. [Applause and cries of "We will."] Give to the Government your full support. It deserves it, and your country needs it. One more vigorous and united effort on the part of the people of the whole country will quell the rebellion, restore the Union, and again raise to unquestioned supremacy that glorious and glittering flag of our Republic—the emblem of liberty and of hope to all the world. [Loud applause, and three cheers for the Union.]

Important Decisions.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

In the United States District Court, now in session at Nashville, Judge CATRON, of the United States Supreme Bench, has just decided the case of A. W. FAUL against the Plaintiffs in Union Banks of Tennessee, in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. FAUL, some time since, presented a bond in amount of the notes of these institutions for payment in par funds or specie. This bond, he said, he had the money prepared, and, being a non-resident, brought suit for the face of the Notes and damages for their non-redemption in the United States Court. Judge CATRON awarded to him the full par value of the notes and interest from the time payment was refused.

The Court has also heard arguments in the case of the United States against the Nashville Republican Banner printing office, &c., which, under the Act of August, 1861, had been libeled for confiscation. The cause was submitted to the Court upon a motion to quash the information filed by the Federal Attorney upon the ground that the real estate mentioned therein was not subject to seizure by virtue of the so-called Confiscation Act, under which the proceedings were instituted. The opinion was delivered by the District Judge, TRIGG, Justice CATRON dissenting, and was in opposition to the quashing of the information filed in the cause. He says on the question voted by the statute is as to the constitutionality of the Act, that the arguments relied on to maintain its unconstitutionality would be as applicable to any other law of Congress imposing the penalty of forfeiture as to the Act under consideration.

CHARGES WITH CONTRACT OF THE POTOMAC.—Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct, has submitted a plan to the Secretary of the Interior for changing the current of the Potomac to the Washington side of the river. It provides for the construction of a breakwater from the corner currently of Mason's Island, to extend easterly on the flats in the neighborhood of the Long Bridge, a distance of twenty-five to thirty feet along the Washington wharves, which will be of great service to the Government in the matter of transportation.

COLORED CHAPLAIN.—Rev. H. M. TURNER, (colored,) pastor of the Israel Bethel Church of Washington, has been appointed Chaplain in the United States army, and assigned to duty in the First regiment United States colored troops, now in South Carolina. He will proceed to his post of duty on Monday next. This is the first colored minister who has been commissioned as Chaplain. The honor has been worthily bestowed, as Mr. TURNER has labored assiduously for the elevation of his race.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA

The Rebels Show a Strong Front on the South Bank of the Rapidan.

Picket Shooting Persistently Practiced.

Difficulty of Guarding the River.

THE ENEMY BUSY WITH THE SPADE.

Kilpatrick's Camp at Stevensburgh Shelled.

Details of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday's Operations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

Bets are made here to-night that Gen. MEADE will go into Winter quarters. From the front we hear that the enemy present a very strong front on the south bank of the Rapidan, and have recommenced picket-shooting. Yesterday a detachment of the First Vermont cavalry was fired on while going out on picket near the river, and all along between Summerville and Germania Fords our men on picket find it necessary to keep under cover or else be made targets of.

The water in the Rapidan is very low, and the river is fordable at many points. This makes the work of guarding it very arduous. It would not be surprising if the enemy some of these dark nights should make a dash across the river and within our lines, to create a diversion and incidentally gobble some careless command.

There are but few parties of rebels now on the left bank of the Rapidan. A small party was driven across yesterday by an inferior force. When our men reached the bank both infantry and artillery were exposed on the opposite side to resist what they thought was a reconnoissance in force, or a movement to cross; but no heavy guns opened on either side, and there was but little carbine firing.

The enemy have also resumed work with the spade. They are not satisfied with the defences thrown up last September, but are digging rifle-pits and throwing up earthworks and constructing curtains for every exposed point.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that officers from the front report that a considerable body of rebels shelled KILPATRICK's camp, near Stevensburgh, yesterday morning. It thus appears that some of the enemy are still on this side of the Rapidan.

There is a great scarcity of tobacco, and other necessary articles for the soldiers, in consequence of the extended prohibition against sutlers.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Winter—Gen. Meade Determined to Fight—Our late Captures—Southern Unionism.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

Seated upon a fallen log in front of a green wood fire, at the unseasonable hour of 5 o'clock, and surrounded by a dozen or more persons, like myself, vainly attempting to make ourselves comfortable by warming one side while the other is freezing, I attempt the task of dishing up the few incidents that have transpired since my letter of yesterday.

The chilly wintry blasts go moaning through the forest, where, encamped and surrounded as we are by horses and mules, whose restiveness even at this early hour but too plainly indicates that they have had nothing but oak leaves to eat for the last sixteen hours—the more unpleasant for them because of traveling fourteen miles within that time—the scene is dismal enough, indeed, and provocative of neither romance or sentiment.

To describe accurately the transactions of the last forty-eight hours, and the movements of this army, were it prudent to do so, would require the cooperation of at least a score of active, well-mounted reporters. Suffice it to say primarily, that the Commanding General is obeying orders implicitly, viz.: *Endeavoring to force the army under Gen. Lee to give him battle*. In so doing there have been during the last forty-eight hours marches to the right, marches to the left, marches to the front, and countermarches. At the close of the fights at Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford, Sunday evening, the enemy fell back, and when daylight dawned on Monday morning, not a gray-back could be seen. They had all mizzled—skedaddled. Monday at an early hour, the whole fighting force of the army moved across the Rappahannock without opposition. Gen. BUFORD's cavalry division, on the extreme right, had a successful skirmish near Rixeyville, driving the enemy before him to the vicinity of Culpepper, killing a few, wounding more, and capturing between fifty and one hundred prisoners. Gen. KILPATRICK, in the opposite direction, had some skirmishing, but could bring on no general engagement. To-day the enemy's lines, it is reported, are in the vicinity of Culpepper. They must run or fight at an early moment, for this army will soon be in motion again.

The action at Rappahannock Station, Saturday night, is considered here the most perfect success ever gained by the Army of the Potomac—for it was a battle in which—thanks to Gen. RUSSELL and the brave troops participating—decided and practical results were obtained. It is to be hoped that the affair is ominous of the result of the next general engagement.

Two of the guns captured Sunday, were ten pound Parrotts, and the other two Napoleons—all in complete order, with caissons, &c. One of the Parrotts had written upon it—"Captured at Chancellorsville." The piece was taken from the First Virginia Artillery Regiment, Battery C. Some of the members of that battery when they saw the gun, recognized it at once, and fairly embraced it.

About seventeen hundred muskets were captured, most of them in serviceable condition. A large majority of these guns were of English manufacture, bearing the Tower stamp of 1861. The remainder of the guns bear the Richmond stamp, and there is abundant evidence in their appearance to indicate that the stamp is not a forgery.

Since writing the above information has been received that the enemy are crossing the Rapidan.

The headquarters of the army last night was in the same place occupied by Gen. LEE Sunday night. A letter taken from the body of a dead rebel will be sent forward, under official sanction, to-morrow, showing important facts in regard to the existence of loyal men in North Carolina.

The letter is from a father to his son in the rebel army—who died at Warrenton Junction from wounds received in the fight last Saturday, at Rappahannock Station. He states the number of men actually resisting the Confederate Government in the district where he resides, and that there are with them 500 deserters from the rebel army. He advises his son to desert to the Union lines, and gives other deeply interesting information.

The Rebels over the Rapidan—Their Schemes Disturbed—Their late Camps—Lee's Policy.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

Again has the noted leader of the enemy in Virginia been outgeneraled by the Commander of this army, and again the Rapidan River has become our front. The last remnant of the rebel army crossed that river on Sunday last, and their departure was somewhat accelerated by the approach upon their rear of the Third cavalry division. Sunday morning Gen. KILPATRICK, with his division, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and toward the latter part of the day came upon the enemy's rear guard at Stevensburgh, and, after a brief fight, drove them across the Rapidan. Citizens residing in the vicinity state that the enemy's force engaged on this occasion was twice as large as KILPATRICK's command, and that their falling back before such a force they do not hesitate to say was a most disgraceful affair. The loss on our side was trifling. We captured between forty and fifty prisoners.

That the enemy had made preparations to go into winter quarters between the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers, now does not admit of a doubt. In every direction from Brandy Station, officers' and soldiers' cabins have recently been constructed in sufficient number to accommodate, at least, 10,000 men. The Stevensburg road is flanked for miles by them, and similar structures are to be found in almost every available point some complete and others yet unfinished. Their cabins are not the ordinary mud and wood hovels, but the sides of many of them are made of slabs and carefully roofed over with the same, or shingles made by hand. Nearly all of the officers' quarters have chimneys, from ten to fifteen feet in height, and carefully constructed with brick. All of the men's quarters which I have noticed completed, have chimneys, made by splicing logs upright and nicely lined with mud or mortar. Around these camps are to be found the usual *debris* upon the evacuation of such places; but it is a noticeable fact that there are about these camps a large number of cans which once contained preserved meats, fruits and vegetables, bearing the well-known labels of New-York and Baltimore dealers in such articles. In such profusion are these scattered about in some camps that one would suppose the rebel army was abundantly supplied with all of the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life; the fact unmistakably indicates that the contraband trade across the Potomac or somewhere else is in a flourishing condition now, or has been quite recently. From the fact that many little articles of convenience were left behind and ready for use—such as tables, chairs, tubs, &c.—it is supposed that the former occupants not only had prepared for a long sojourn, but were forced to leave somewhat hurriedly. The truth of the matter is, LEE was entirely surprised by the simultaneous attack made by Gen. MEADE on Saturday at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station. The movement of Gen. KILPATRICK to Falmouth, week before last, caused him to believe that a movement was to be made upon Fredericksburgh, and a force was hurriedly sent there to defend that position. The force of the enemy between the Rappahannock and Rapidan thus depleted, Gen. MEADE moved forward, and now holds undisputed sway over the position. LEE did not hesitate to leave for Fredericksburgh with the bulk of his army, for he supposed that the force left at the railroad crossing and at Kelly's Ford would be able to hold these positions. The mistake was not discovered until too late to be remedied, and a precipitate flight across the Rapidan became a necessity.

From the Signal Station on Pony Mountain there could be seen last night across the Rapidan an immense number of camp fires—the present location of LEE's army. What the next move of this army is to be remains to be seen. All was quiet along the front yesterday and to-day.

The recent retrograde movement of LEE's army confirms what I have before stated—that the policy of the wily rebel General all the Fall campaign has been to avoid a general battle until great advantage of position could be obtained.

Yesterday for a few minutes the air was filled with snow-flakes, but not enough fell to whiten the plains, though the mountain tops within sight on either hand are covered with snow. While the days are comfortable, the nights are anything but comfortable.

The Situation on Thursday—Gen. Meade's Remarks—Our Army—Bushwhackers Scarce.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863.

All was quiet on the Rapidan, and with the whole army yesterday, in fact, except a few changes of position by portions of the force. If the weather continues good, the prospects are that we shall not long remain in this position. The remarks of Gen. MEADE on Tuesday, in response to the speech of Col. UPTON upon presenting the flags recently captured from the enemy, has filled the whole army with hope, and he stands higher to-day in the estimation of the active men of the command than ever before. His assertion that he has more work for the army to do, is considered as indicating that a new policy has been adopted in the management of the ARMY of the Potomac, and that the enemy will not be permitted to longer hold us in check, even if they have a force equal to ours, without a fight—that the commander is determined the present campaign shall be fruitful in results. In all this it is possible I may be mistaken, but this is the feeling abroad in the army, and it will go far toward making the campaign a success. The men are all in fine spirits; the sanitary condition of the different corps is good; the men are well clothed, well fed, and well supplied with all the materials of war, and just now the men are enjoying the luxury of Winter quarters prepared to their hand by the rebels—a luxury fully appreciated these cold, frosty nights.

I see by JEB. STUART's official report of the Buckland Mills fight, which a few days ago was published in the TIMES, that he there confirms my report that the enemy used against KILPATRICK's cavalry a division of infantry. I call attention to this fact because the enemies of the Third division and the friends of HAMPTON, who are trying to depose STUART, have alleged that no infantry was used on that occasion—that it was wholly a cavalry fight, and that HAMPTON deserved the credit of defeating KILPATRICK.

Capt. L. C. AMBLER, Co. H, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, lies mortally wounded at the house of Mr. STRINGFELLOW, near Brandy Station. While the Third corps was moving to the front last Sunday, for a few minutes it was under quite a heavy fire of shell. One shell struck Capt. AMBLER in the right thigh, fracturing the bone to the hip joint. At the time he was using his sword as a walking-stick. The ball struck that first, carrying a piece of the blade three inches long through the clothing of Orderly-Sergt. RAPP, of the same regiment, and was found imbedded in a well-filled pocket-book—the book doubtless saving him from receiving a mortal wound. The shell must have exploded instantly upon hitting Capt. AMBLER, for one piece shattered the left arm of Orderly-Sergt. RAPP, and inflicted several flesh wounds on his right leg. RAPP's arm was amputated, and he is now at the house of Mr. STRINGFELLOW, doing well. A man named McFARLAND, from Ellsworth Falls, Hancock Co., Me., belonging to the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, was killed on Sunday. His remains lie buried near the house of Mr. STRINGFELLOW.

For once there is a scarcity of bushwhackers and guerrillas within our lines. It would seem as though all armed rebels had been forced beyond the Rapidan and back of the Rappahannock. Small squads of men travel all about Culpepper within our lines, and thus far I have heard of no one being molested. The condition of things was far different a few weeks ago.

E. A. PAUL.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Longstreet Seriously Threatening Burnside—Burnside Able to Take Care of Himself—Official Reports from Gen. Grant and Gen. Burnside.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Quiet in and around Chattanooga prevails.

Reliable intelligence from Gen. BRAGG's army, up to 3 o'clock this morning is received, at which time 72 men deserted from the rebel picket posts and arrived within our lines fully armed and equipped.

The disaffection in the rebel army is no longer confined to the Kentucky and Tennessee troops, but is wide-spread among the troops from other States.

Our daily receipts of deserters from the rebel lines average from 12 to 14.

Gen. HARDEE is assigned to the command of Gen. POLK's corps, and he has relieved Gen. LONGSTREET, who was stationed on Lookout Mountain.

Gen. LONGSTREET, with 16,000 troops, part of whom are cavalry, has gone to East Tennessee.

A considerable force of rebel cavalry has also gone to Iuka.

The rebel divisions of Gens. CHEATHAM and STEWART have returned to Gen. BRAGG's army.

Gen. BRAGG has now three full corps with him, those of Gens. HARDEE, BRECKINRIDGE and BUCKNER.

Sixty thousand men is a low estimate of the number of men composing the army of Gen. BRAGG.

The report of an artillery duel between the Lookout and Moccasin Point batteries this noon, was occasioned from several rebel shells bursting directly over Point Lookout. Our reply was vigorous. There were no casualties.

Thirty days' furlough has been granted to the farmers of the Georgia State troops to allow them to sow their wheat.

All is quiet on Gen. HOOKER's front.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GENERALS THOMAS AND BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

The War Department has received dispatches from Gen. THOMAS, at Chattanooga, and from Gen. BURNSIDE, in East Tennessee.

Both dispatches are dated last evening, when all was quiet in front of their respective armies.

The tenor of the information from Gen. BURNSIDE is such as to set at rest any possible current public anxiety relative to his situation.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Probable Abandonment of the Overland Expedition—Shocking Railroad Accident.

The steamship *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans 4th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Information from the expedition in the Teche District, under Gen. FRANKLIN and Gen. ORD, indicates that it is endeavoring to return to New-Orleans, having failed to advance beyond Opelousas. Unforeseen difficulties seem to have been encountered. The roads are so bad that it is utterly impossible to keep the army supplied, and the water of the bayous is unfit to drink. Fortunately, the health of the soldiers was generally good.

The following dispatch from the New-Orleans *Era* shows that the army, on its retrograde movement, had reached a point fifteen miles east of Opelousas, and that the enemy was not inclined to let them depart peacefully. What our losses were in the engagement are not made known:

Special Correspondence of the Era.

BAYOU CARRION CROW, OPELOUSAS PARISH, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1863.

The rebels made another daring reconnoissance upon our front yesterday, when they were met by our cavalry, who drove them out of sight.

Gen. ORD has resumed command of the Thirteenth army corps, and Gen. WASHBURN has returned to the command of his division.

The water in the bayou is extremely low, and not fit to drink.

A Texas cavalryman, wounded on the 15th, died to-day.

The general health of the soldiers is good.

The naval expedition under Gen. BANKS had not been heard from since its departure.

The New-Orleans papers give an account of a shocking accident, resulting in great loss of life, which occurred on Sunday morning about daylight, on the Opelousas Railroad, in the vicinity of Company Canal, eight miles from Algiers, caused by an up train loaded with troops, dashing headlong into another up train which was standing on the track disabled, and the cars of which were also loaded with troops, crushing the cars together and making of both trains a heap of ruins.

The casualties, so far as could be ascertained, were eleven killed and sixty-five wounded, many of the latter very severely. The following is a list of their names:

Killed—Belonging to the 97th Illinois: Lieut. Martin, Richard Smith, Geo. Polk, (drummer,) Geo. Draper, John Corbitt, Wm. Reed, Martin Woods, Frank Akeman, G. W. Osborn, John Miller, T. B. Smith.

Wounded—In the 97th Illinois regiment: Aleck Chaput, Sunderland, M. Woods, Powers, Oglesby, James and D. F. Wicker, F. Brooks, J. Curry, Sam Girard, J. E. Hardy, J. H. McGee, Bickman, Bethards, James and John Glone, M. Sigler, E. White, Halliday, Sergeant Slaten, J. Francis, E. Lowe, J. Ryan, Isaac Giberson, S. Massey, J. Hufline, R. S. Giberson, J. G. White, J. Globe, H. Palmer, Asa Barnes, Wm. H. Madlin, Lewis Woods, T. Smith, J. Kilmore, P. Huffman, Nicholas, Campbell, Berry, Pace, Zeits, Jeremiah, Dwyer, White, Knowlton, Woodrow, Pennington, Hered, Salers, Davisson, Rice, Kilborn, Stanton, Wyant, Stillwell, Matheny.

In the 24th Indiana regiment: E. J. Treat, (hospital steward,) Lafayette Martindale, James Pierce.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Burning of the Steamer Allen Collier.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 13.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 11th, gives the particulars of the burning of the steamer *Allen Collier*. The steamer was lying 25 miles above the mouth of the White River, within 500 yards of the gunboa *Eastport*, which was covering her landing, when the guerrillas attacked her. Capt. BARTHOLOMEW, the commander of the gunboat, was on board the *Collier* at the time, and was captured together with the captain and crew of the steamboat. The gunboat would have shelled the guerrillas, but that they protected themselves with the prisoners they had captured. After setting fire to the boat, they marched the prisoners three miles into the interior, when they liberated them all except Capt. BARTHOLOMEW.

The number of prisoners of war now in military prison here, has increased to nearly 4,000. They cannot be called prisoners of war, being deserters from the rebel army, some of whom have been lying in the woods fifteen months, awaiting an opportunity to escape to our lines and take the oath of allegiance, for which purpose they will be sent to St. Louis.

Counterfeits.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 13.

Most dangerous counterfeit five hundred dollar bills on the Haverhill Bank, N. H., have just been detected in this city. It is a *fac simile* of the genuine and is engraved with red ground work—in the left hand and upper corner are the figures 500, and a man holding a tablet and a head of WASHINGTON. In the centre are two female figures over a bee-hive. On the right hand upper corner is a picture of Lady WASHINGTON. On the lower right hand corner are the figures 500, and in the lower edge, underneath, is a printing-press.

The Missouri Senatorial Election.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Nov. 13.

The ballot, which resulted in the election of Mr. BROWN to the United States Senate for the short term, this morning stood as follows: BROWN, 74; BROADHEAD, 66; VOORHEES, 2. The next ballot resulted in the election of JOHN B. HENDERSON for the long term and stood as follows: HENDERSON, 83; PHELPS, 43; scattering, 12.

THE FRUSTRATED CONSPIRACY.

Additional Particulars of its Scope and Design—Vallandigham, Marshal Kane, James Clay the Leaders—Completion of the Defensive Preparations—The Excitement Waning.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

The discovery of a rebel plot hatched in Canada to liberate the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and burn Buffalo, and ravage the commerce of Lake Erie is classified here with the finding of mares' nests. The telegraph at Sandusky, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Washington has dwarfed the just proportions of this horror. It is understood here from Canada that VALLANDIGHAM, HENRY CLAY's beautiful son JAMES, and that pardoned villain, Marshal KANE, had fully arranged for passing through the Welland Canal an armed steamer whose mission was: First—To open the prison doors for captive rebels at Sandusky Bay. Second—To arm and equip these veterans, over two thousand in number. Third—To seize as many propellers on Lake Erie as were needed, and arm and man them. Fourth—To make Buffalo a heap of ashes, and her vessels in port charred skeletons. Fifth—To burn Cleveland. Sixth—To wipe out the commerce of Lake Erie. Seventh—To consume Detroit, and in effect to destroy the commerce and cities of the Lakes from Ogdensburgh to Chicago, almost at a blow. Lord LYONS got out of bed after midnight, to communicate the news to Mr. SEWARD, and afterward the Secretary of War was got up and got to the wires of the military telegraph.

We hear from the West to-night that, by telegraph received at Buffalo on Thursday morning, the sloop-of-war *Michigan* was ordered off the mouth of the Welland Canal, with the approval of Lord LYONS, to smash that secesh steamer if she came through. To preserve the equilibrium against these horrors, one Department of our Government calmly reminds timid inquirers of the obligation of the British Government in Canada and elsewhere, to put her hands on armed expeditions organizing within her territory to make war upon any one of the United States or prey on its commerce.

REPORTS FROM OTHER POINTS.

SANDUSKY, Friday, Nov. 13.

Everything is quiet here and in this vicinity.

There is very little excitement in the city.

Gen. COX and his Staff passed to the Island this morning.

Everything is being put in readiness for the rebels, and with the troops here and on the way, Johnson's Island and Sandusky may be considered safe beyond a doubt.

Batteries are posted to fully command the entrance to the harbor, and would sink any vessel attempting to enter our bay.

The United States steamer *Michigan* is off Johnson's Island, all ready for action.

All the reports about an attempt at escape by the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, are simply false. There are no indications of any such intentions up to the present time.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 13.

The *Cleveland Leader* of yesterday P. M. says a telegram was received between 12 and 10 o'clock, from the officers at Johnson's Island, asking that a regiment be sent to Johnson's Island immediately. In response 850 men of the Twelfth Ohio cavalry were sent at 3 o'clock this morning.

It is reported here (Buffalo) that the Captain of a propeller from Sandusky reports a tunnel had been discovered from the prisoners' [illegible] Island to some woods several hundred feet distant; also that about 600 muskets were found in the tunnel, which had undoubtedly been brought from Canada. The plot was to seize the United States steamer *Michigan* and two of the New-York Central propellers, and make a raid on the shipping and the City of Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Nov. 13.

Lieut. HARRIS, commanding the Pittsburgh battery of six 12-pounder Napoleons and 125 men, passed here for Erie this morning, for defence against pirates.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 13.

An armed steamer sent out by the authorities to reconnoitre suspected points on the northern shore of Lake Erie, returned to-night. No indications of any hostile expedition were found, and it is doubtful if any exist.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S RESIGNATION.

Gen. FOSTER has been assigned to the command of Gen. BURNSIDE's army, and will leave here to-morrow. BURNSIDE's resignation has been accepted by the President.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION AND THE PRESIDENT.

The election of GRATZ BROWN and HENDERSON, in Missouri, has elicited from the President a gleeful congratulatory dispatch to St. Louis. When the Radicals and Conservatives of Missouri were wrangling by successive delegations before him weeks ago, he humorously expressed a desire to knock the heads of both factions together. He congratulated BROWN and HENDERSON, to-night, upon the blissful fruits of their quarrel.

THE REBEL PRISONERS.

Col. HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, left to-day for the West, to inspect the condition of rebels confined at Sandusky and elsewhere, and adopt measures of retaliation for the barbarous treatment of our prisoners at Richmond.

PAY OF ARMY CLERKS.

A General Order issued by Gen. WRIGHT limits the allowance for Clerks in the Pacific Department to $100 per month, payable in such currency as the Government may furnish, and the pay of all other employes to be in proportion to the above, payable in the same manner.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The following officers have been appointed, by order of Gen. FOSTER, to meet at the headquarters of the Signal corps, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of examining such persons as may be ordered before it, with a view of being transferred to the Signal corps of the army: Capt. H. R. Clum, Chief Signal officer; First Lieut. T. F. Patterson, Signal officer; First Lieut. Geo. F. Young, Acting Signal officer; Assistant Surgeon, W. B. McKimm.

LIST OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is a complete list of National Banks, chartered since Oct. 21:

First National Bank, Rock Island, Illinois	$100,000
First National Bank, Louisville, Kentucky	110,000
First National Bank, Union Mills, Penn	50,000
First National Bank, Madison Indiana	300,000
First National Bank, Bangor, Maine	125,000
First National Bank, Danville, Illinois	50,000
First National Bank, La Salle, Illinois	50,000
First National Bank, Meadville, Penn	70,000
Second National Bank, Detroit, Michigan	500,000
First National Bank, Marion, Iowa	50,000
First National Bank, Circleville, Ohio	150,000
Total capital	$1,555,000

QUAKERS.

The Quakers of Pennsylvania will memorialize Congress on the subject of the contrabands, to give supervision and direction of their labor into the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Department is considering the proposition to have a separate Contraband and Colored Enlistment Bureau established.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

HEAVY DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

How Fortunes Are Made in the Navy.

Particulars of the Cargoes of the Recent Captures on the North Carolina Coast.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

Several valuable prizes have recently been finally adjudicated, and the money will be ready for distribution in the course of a week or ten days. Among them are the *Memphis*, the *Britannia* and the *Victory*. The former was captured by the United States steamer *Magnolia*, and yielded the snug sum of $510,914 07, after paying the expenses of adjudication. Acting Volunteer Lieut. WM. BUDD is the happy man who takes as his share $26,310 55; his vessel not being attached to a squadron at the time of the capture, and his share being three-twentieths of the half awarded to the captors. All the officers on this vessel belonged to the volunteer service, and their several shares amount to a handsome sum. The sailors, too, come into a small fortune for them, the seamen getting $1,736 55 to each; ordinary seamen, $1,250 86, and the landsmen, $1,157 91. The *Britannia* and *Victory* were captured by Commander R. H. WYMAN, of the *Santiago de Cuba*, the former yielding the sum of $160,669 72, and the latter $299,-899 45, making $460,564 17—the captures being made within the space of a week. It will be noticed in this case that while the officers get liberal shares, the seamen each receive $897 57; ordinary seamen, $606 12; and landsmen, $598 40. Another steamer was captured about the same time, which has not yet been adjudicated—making altogether a very handsome sum. The tables in these cases are given below.

The Navy is in immediate want of seamen, and with such chances for fortunes it is amazing that the want exists for a single day. All will agree that "Jack" is reaping a reward for his services.

Prize-steamer *Memphis*, captured by U. S. steamer *Magnolia*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. WM. BUDD:

Commandant	$26,310 55
Acting Masters	12,069 40
Acting Assistant Paymasters	10,443 28
Acting Assistant Surgeon	10,051 29
Acting Second Assistant Engineer	8,040 97
Acting Third Assistant Engineers, each	6,030 73
Acting Master's Mates, each	3,650 66
Paymaster's Steward	2,894 75
Surgeon's Steward	2,412 29
Yeoman	2,315 50
Master-at-Arms	2,492 29
Ship's Cook	2,315 80
Officers' Cooks and Stewards, each	1,929 82
Boatswains', Carpenters' and Gunners' Mates, each	2,412 29
Coxswain	2,315 80
Quarter Gunner	1,929 83
Nurse	1,360 86
Seamen, each	1,736 55
Ordinary Seamen, each	1,250 86
Landsmen, each	1,157 91
First-class Firemen, each	2,694 75
Second-class Firemen, each	2,412 29
Coal-heavers, each	1,736 55

Prize steamers *Britannia* and *Victory*, captured by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, Commander R. H. WYMAN:

Flag-Officer	$11,742 34
Commandant	23,484 71
Lieutenant	7,791 40
Acting Masters, each	6,233 17
Acting Ensign	4,986 34
Acting Assistant Paymaster	5,402 08
Acting Assistant Surgeon	5,194 31
Acting Chief Engineer	7,479 90
Acting Second Assistant Engineers, each	4,155 45
Acting Third Assistant Engineers, each	3,116 58
Gunner	4,155 45
Acting Master's Mate	1,994 62
Paymaster's Clerk	1,651 64
Yeoman	1,405 96
Master-at-Arms, Boatswains, Gunners and Carpenter's Mates, each	1,246 63
Coxswains, Quartermasters, Captains of Forecastle and ship's Cook, each	1,196 71
Quarter Gunner, Captain of Hold, and Captain's and Officer's Cooks, each	997 31
Pilot	2,991 96
Seamen, each	897 57
Ordinary Seamen, each	606 12
Landsmen, each	598 40
First-class Firemen, each	1,495 96
Second-class Firemen, each	1,246 63
Coal Heavers, each	897 57
First-class Boys, each	467 07
Corporal of Marines	648 24
Sergeant of Marines	1,097 82
Privates of Marines, each	648 24

Admiral LEE has communicated to the Navy Department the particulars relating to the recent captures off the North Carolina coast, from which it appears that the cargo of the *Robert E. Lee* consists of 214 large cases and bales of shoes and blankets—some of the bales weighing two tons—150 cases of Austrian rifles, 250 bags of saltpetre, and 61 barrels of salt, provisions, pig lead, &c. Of 82 persons, composing the officers and crew, only 15 were natives of the United States. Among the passengers were C. E. STEWART, Belgian Consul, and HORACE H. WEBBER and H. W. ROOKE, Lieutenants in the British Royal Artillery. The vessel had no ship's papers.

The cargo of the *Ella and Anna* consists of 480 sacks of salt, 500 sacks of saltpetre, 281 cases of Austrian rifles, 500 barrels and 42 cases of paper. She had no ship's papers. Of 38 persons on board, only one was a native of the United States.

The cargo of the *Cornubia* consists of munitions of war, arms, saltpetre and lead, and was solely owned by JAMES A. SEDDON, of Richmond.

A quantity of official dispatches, mail matter, and private and public papers, some of them of considerable interest and value, were picked up in the surf by the boats of the *Niphon*, having been thrown overboard or dropped by the enemy.

Official dispatches say:

"About 2 A. M. Nov. 8, the blockading vessels off New Inlet were warned by a signal from the *James Adger*, of the presence of a blockade runner, and when the *Adger* pursued the strange craft along the beach, the *Niphon* stood in to cut her off. Escape being impossible, the pursued vessel was run ashore in half an hour after the chase began, but half an hour later the *Niphon* got her off uninjured. She proved to be the *Cornubia*, one of the most successful of the blockade runners.

She is owned solely by JAMES A. SEDDON, rebel Secretary of War. Some idea of the importance of this capture may be formed from the statement of her Master to the Commander of the *James Adger*, that, though the vessel was small, his Government could better have afforded to lose almost any other vessel. Acting Master BRECK, of the *Niphon*, reports that he went in boats to capture the crew of the *Cornubia*, who were on the beach, and succeeded. The next morning several men appeared on the shore, making signals to be taken off. Before a boat could reach them they were made prisoners by a party of soldiers, on whom the *Niphon* immediately opened fire, and killed and wounded several in their retreat. Soon after, eight men, making signals from the shore, were taken off by the *Niphon*'s boat.

The *Robert E. Lee* was discovered by the *James Adger* on the morning of the 9th inst., and chase was given, which resulted in the capture of the vessel at 7:30 o'clock the same day. The *Robert E. Lee* left Bermuda five hours after the *Cornubia*."

For Our Prisoners at Libby.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 13.

At the suggestion of a number of merchants here, Mr. GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Christian Commission, addressed the merchants of Boston on 'Change to-day, and read telegrams from Gen. MEREDITH and letters from our officers in Libby Prison, acknowledging the receipt and distribution of food and hospital stores forwarded by that Commission. Mr. C. S. TOBEY, who introduced the Speaker, was requested to open a subscription, and $1,300 were immediately subscribed. The subscription is now going on.

VERY LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST LEE'S ARMY.

The Rebels Acknowledge their Disasters in Virginia.

CONTINUED OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

Foreshadowing of Another Retreat of Gen. Bragg.

AFFAIRS GENERALLY IN THE SOUTH.

LATE OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

From the Examiner, 9th.

Official information was received by the War Department yesterday, that two brigades of LEE's army were, on Saturday, captured by a sudden and unexpected advance of MEADE. The dispatch bringing this intelligence gives none of the particulars of this disaster; but it was believed in official circles that our loss would fall little short of five thousand men. Gov. LETCHER and others, however, who arrived here last night, direct from the army, give not so sad an account of the affair. Their report is that on Saturday, about noon, HOKE's and HAYS' brigades, being on picket, were attacked by about twenty-five thousand of the enemy, and after one of the most desperate fights on record, part of which was hand-to-hand, our men were surrounded, and all of them, except some six hundred of HAYS' brigade, killed or taken prisoners.

The number of our men taken prisoners is variously stated at from fifteen hundred to three thousand; the latter figure is probably nearest the truth. We also lost four pieces of artillery.

The fight is reported to have occurred at or near Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock.

HAYS' brigade is composed of Louisianians and HOKE's of North Carolinians.

It is believed that Gen. LEE expected MEADE to advance upon him, *yet he was not prepared for so early and vigorous an attack*. He knew MEADE had received peremptory orders to advance and give him battle wherever he found him, but thought it would take the Yankee several days longer to bring his army to the Rappahannock. *It would now appear that Meade can advance as quickly as he retreats.*

From the Enquirer, 9th.

Sunday, at all times fertile in rumors, was particularly so on yesterday. But we fear that the rumors of yesterday are too true, and, unfortunately, too disgracefully true. It was reported that Gen. ECHOLS had been disastrously defeated near Lewisburgh, Va., but more than defeat—a shameful, unmitigated disgrace was permitted to befall our arms in the boasted army of Northern Virginia. *Two whole brigades* of the army of Northern Virginia were captured on Saturday. We learned this not as rumor, but as a fact, from such a source that we cannot question its accuracy. We could not learn whose brigades they were, nor even whether they were cavalry or infantry. But it matters not who the brigadiers are, nor whether their commands are infantry or cavalry—the honor of the army, the interest of the cause, the safety of the country all unite to demand their dismissal from the army upon which their negligence has brought such irreparable disgrace.

THE LATE AFFAIR ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the Enquirer, 10th.

About 150 of our men, who were wounded in the battle at Kelly's Ford on Saturday, reached this city on yesterday morning. From their reports, and information derived from other sources, we make up some account of the affair.

HOKE's and HAYS' brigades, of EARLY's division, with two batteries of artillery, were on picket, north of the Rappahannock, at Kelly's Ford. The two brigades numbered only about two thousand. About 12 o'clock the enemy made a sudden and unexpected attack in such force that their skirmishers alone seemed to outnumber our whole force, and so quietly had they approached that they seemed to our men to have risen out of the ground. They were evidently well informed of our force and position, and had come down to surround and capture us. With this intent, their first effort was to cut us off from the river.

As they were forcing their way towards the river, the enemy closed around them, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which numbers on both sides were killed. About six hundred of our men succeeded in reaching the river and escaping. Many are said to have been drowned in the crossing.

It is stated that the two batteries with the brigades were the second and third companies of Richmond Howitzers. But this is doubtful. Our whole loss in this unfortunate affair, in killed, wounded and missing, could not have been more than 1,500. HAYS' brigade only numbered 900 men at the battle of Gettysburgh, and it is not likely its strength has been much increased since. HOKE's brigade, it is not likely, numbered more than a thousand or twelve hundred. Of the two brigades six hundred men escaped.

Col. GODWIN, formerly one of the Provost-Marshals of Richmond, was in command of HOKE's brigade, and is said to have been wounded.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From the Examiner, 11th.

The Army of Northern Virginia was quiet yesterday, awaiting an attack from MEADE. There is a difference of opinion whether MEADE will attack us in our present position. Some think he will leave our front and make a flank movement toward Fredericksburgh.

No official report of the affair at Kelley's Ford last Saturday has yet been received, and private accounts afford us little additional intelligence. It is said by some that our whole loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 900 men, but in the absence of an official statement it is impossible to make an estimate of our loss with any reliable accuracy.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The following telegraphic accounts of the operations of Gen. GILLMORE, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th inst., we publish in order as we find them in our Richmond files:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Slow firing has been going on all day on Sumter. Fifty-eight rifled shots were fired from Battery Gregg last night. Eighteen missed. All were directed at the southwest angle.

The number of rifled shots fired to-day were sixty-one, of which twenty missed; mortar shells, twenty-five, of which five missed; from the monitors, twenty-five, of which seven missed. The whole number of shot and shell fired at the fort during the present bombardment up to to-day, is 9,346, of which 7,700 struck and 1,646 missed.

The enemy's fire from Gregg and the monitors to-day was very poor. One monitor only was in action to-day. No casualties.

From the Enquirer, 10th.

The situation at Charleston remains as it has for weeks past. There is no material change. The Yankees keep up their fire continuously, day and night, and the whole thing is now reduced to one of the most terrific bombardments known in the annals of warfare. So far but little loss or injury has occurred, and the spirit of confidence is as strong and buoyant with the people of Charleston as ever. The Charleston correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, writing of events as they occur before Charleston, says:

"Yankee shell and shot from four batteries on Morris Island, assisted by the iron-clads, fly thick and fast. A few shell have entered the city, but without damage to the place. What they can accomplish in that way remains for future efforts to develop; but assuredly, whatever Yankee ingenuity and hatred can do will be done. We repeat here what we have heretofore stated, viz.: that nothing further than a bombardment of the forts and city will be attempted until the game at Chattanooga has been decided. Should they now, or ever, try the strength of their land forces in an 'onward move to Charleston,' they will not only find it a 'hard road to travel,' but get the worst thrashing any set of fellows ever received at the hands of an opposition army since the art of war first began. You may depend upon this. Every day but adds to our strength while it lessens theirs—and so will continue."

FORESHADOWING OF ANOTHER RETREAT OF BRAGG.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 9.

The country may as well prepare itself for another retreat in the West. The indications of the annual migration of birds are scarcely more unerring than are the auguries which foretell the disappointment of the high expectations formed of the results to be attained in that quarter. After a continuance of favorable prognostics, to which additional strength was given by the confident tone of the President since his recent tour of inspection; after reiterated assurances of the straits to which the enemy was reduced; of the precarious tenure of his communications; the difficulties of subsistence by which he was pressed, and the impossibility of his long continuance in his present position, we now hear a certain, and somewhat

indefinable, change of tone, which, to a people rendered doubly acute by long habit and deep interest, serves to mark the fall of the barometer and give warning of the coming storm.

A certain vague mistiness of detail; an uncertainty as to the actual position of affairs; contradiction and contradiction in the various accounts which reach us, both from the enemy and our own side—*all these are omens which the experience we have been forced to acquire in the art of divination tells us are to be interpreted in a bad sense.* It is well that they should precede the unpleasing reality; that the public mind, inflated with too large a dose of confidence, and braced to too great a degree of tension, should be gradually depleted and relaxed. The power of adaptation, which is so strong a faculty of the human mind, and that simple philosophy which, though not derived from the schools, springs spontaneously out of the rough lessons of life, will enable the country to bear the disappointment of its high hopes, as it has before now endured more serious disasters with constancy and firmness. A little time and gentle preparation will render the process easier, and give the requisite tone to the energies and fortitude of the people.

The newspapers were cajoled, at the beginning of the war, and they have in general displayed commendable disposition, to observe a proper reticence as to the movements of troops and the probable plans of our Generals. It may be doubted, *in passant*, if the practice now prevalent at Charleston, of publishing the exact number of the enemy's shots which strike, and the amount of damage they do, is exactly in accordance with the prudent policy usually observed. But no matter what may be the general freedom from censure in this respect, there is one point on which there is much to be said, not so much for any warning or information it gives the enemy as for its sad effect upon our own people. *It is the continual and extravagant representations that are made of the apparently easy positions occupied by our army, and the great results that are soon to ensue.* The enemy's army is at one time hemmed in between a river and our own lines; at another, his flank is turned, his corps entirely cut off, and its destruction certain; again, his communications are so embarrassed that he must fight to save himself from starvation. These fruitful statements excite the contempt of the observer, who knows from general history of how rare occurrence is the absolute destruction or surrender of an entire army, and how difficult to bar all avenues of retreat. Applied to our own position, and read by the light of the history of the last two years, they excite an uneasy feeling of apprehension. They recall too many glowing promises of the same nature, all of which, after begetting an undue feeling of elation and high expectations, inevitably doomed to be disappointed even by more signal success than usually waits on military operations, have been followed by a feeling of despondency at the unsatisfactory sequel. Let all such extravagant predictions and "swelling prologues" be cashiered henceforth and for ever. The serious difficulties of the war are enough to try all our patience. Let us not add those engendered by reaction arising from overwrought expectation.

Consistent accounts reach us, not only of mistakes in execution, but of disagreement and discord in the councils of the Western army. It is certain that with such a state of things full efficiency cannot be expected from an army. The chief should be made to suit the Lieutenants, or the Lieutenants made to suit the chief. Until this is done the valor of our troops will probably win success upon a pitched field, but the full fruits of victory will not be grasped, nor the decisive results attained, which depend upon the elaborate execution of extensive combinations.

BRAGG'S ARMY.

From the Examiner, 11th.

The armies still confront each other in Tennessee, and the struggle may be renewed there at any moment. The lull there can be only temporary, for the indications are too clear to doubt that the enemy is concentrated, and preparing for battle. The active opponent of the Atlanta Intelligencer writes from Missionary Ridge:

On extreme right now occupies Loudon, the enemy having evacuated their fortifications on our approach, which now gives us the command of the Tennessee River at that point, and brings our forces within 22 miles of Knoxville, under cover of the enemy's own works. It is expected that there will be important movements in this direction at some future day, as our near proximity to Burnside's army must naturally suggest.

Our troops are panting for a move, having become tired of abound life, especially on these dreary heights and swampy valleys. The health of our men, considering their late exposure to cold rains, is very good. The most of the men now in our army have become well seasoned and hardened to camp life and duties. A number, however, are suffering from cold, &c., but no serious complaints. Three thousand fine, heavy English blankets have been distributed among Buckingham's division, which were greatly needed; and if the Government and people will continue to provide for our soldiers, they will gradually be more comfortable. Our bands play night and morning, and our boys are cheerful and in good spirits.

THE "TERRIBLE BLOW" INFLICTED ON GEN. LEE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 10.

Military movements are again in great activity. *In Northern Virginia, Meade has already signalized his advance with wonderful energy, and has inflicted a terrible blow upon the army of Gen. Lee. In Western Virginia the disaster to Gen. Echols' command shows the enemy active, bold, and enterprising.* The Confederate General, defeated, is retiring, says the Lynchburgh *Republican*, on Salem, and apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the railroad. In North Carolina the enemy have landed "a large force" at Winton, and are threatening the Southern line of railroad at Weldon or some other point. On the Peninsular the enemy have been reported as landing in large numbers at Newport News. *Thus all around Richmond the enemy are threatening active operations before the Winter has blockaded the roads.*

Meade has returned from his late retreat by no means cowed or evincing any unwillingness to meet Gen. Lee; indeed, his activity and boldness, when compared with the negligence of somebody in the army of Northern Virginia, shows in striking contrast. He has captured two brigades and is reported as still advancing. Gen. Lee's army has been said to be ready and willing to trust the fortunes of battle, and we hope it may promptly and effectually punish the boldness which has seized and carried off one of its brigades. Whether Gen. Lee intends giving battle in the forks of the Rappahannock or falling back to the old line on the Rapidan, we have no means of knowing; but should not be surprised or disappointed if he declines battle north of the Rapidan and retires to the position from which his late advance was made.

We should not be surprised if Meade, satisfied with the capture of the two brigades, did not hesitate to take his laurels in a general engagement; but, ministering to Yankee vanity, parade his prisoners through Washington and other cities, and quietly settle down at the first good place for Winter quarters. The Yankee press and people rejoice over the material evidence of success, such as prisoners; take delight in parading them through cities; count and recount them as a miser his hoards, and satisfy themselves that the rebellion is fast dying out. Meade understands the vanity of his masters, and may satisfy their clamors by a congratulatory order and the parade of his captives through the cities of the United States. Having made such important captures, he will doubtless report Lee as flying to Richmond and himself swiftly pursuing. The Yankees, too much delighted with the prowess of their invincible Army of the Potomac to inquire into the speed of the pursuit, will settle down to the business of their next Congress, while Meade will go into Winter quarters in Culpeper or Culpepper, and await the Spring for the certain capture of Gen. Lee.

But will Meade be permitted to settle down into Winter quarters without a fight, after the bold and daring insult to the Army of Northern Virginia? It is for Gen. Lee to decide whether prudence will best be served by wiping out the insult in a general engagement, or awaiting the Spring for its punishment. Whatever Gen. Lee may determine upon will be readily accepted as right and proper; but if the wishes of the people could influence him, they would like to see the punishment fall swift and heavy upon the army of Meade.

As to Gen. Ewell, there has been so little received, and that so indefinite, that we cannot inform our readers as to the position of military affairs in that part of Virginia.

From Weldon no information of the enemy's movements have been received.

The only intelligence from Northern Virginia, on Yesterday, was to the effect that fighting was going on, but to what extent is not reported.

THE LATE REBEL MISADVENTURE.

From the Examiner, 10th.

The unexpected misadventure on the banks of the Rappahannock occupies public attention in a most disagreeable manner, but the scanty intelligence received from that quarter is still insufficient to understand or estimate it fully. It is said that the cavalry had been ordered to the rear for the purpose of recruiting their horses, and hence the enemy was enabled to attack without ordinary warning or preparation. It is also reported that Hays' brigade did not number more than five or six hundred men; and that the loss in prisoners was, therefore, very much below what has been supposed. *However these things may be, let us hope that an event so serious and mortifying may have the good effect of putting a conclusion to the series of similar accidents, which have rendered the neighborhood of Brandy Station and Kelley's Ford an ill-omened ground.* What else may come of it will be so speedily known that speculation would be imprudent. Naturally, it might be supposed that this success should tempt Meade to immediate battle on an extensive scale. But he is cautious. He is unwilling to tread the path of his predecessors. The "capture of two brigades" may be sufficient to give him a new lease of that life which the next general action, undertaken by order from Washington, will probably terminate.

A VISIT TO GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

A correspondent of the Raleigh (North Carolina) *Progress*, on a visit to Gen. Lee's army, writes:

I rode over yesterday to Gen. Lee's headquarters, which consisted of a shanty of cloth tents pitched in a grove of oaks, surrounding an old meeting house. I found Gen. Lee sitting by a log fire at the mouth of his tent, with one of his aids, enjoying a social conversation over a late Yankee newspaper. Upon my approach, the old hero, without any formality rose and gave me a cordial welcome to his headquarters. (I had his acquaintance before this.) Gen. Lee is looking health, and looks hopefully of our cause, and confidently of our final triumph in this bloody struggle for Southern Independence. He remarked: "It is with us independence or nothing."

I have traveled over many miles of this (Culpeper) and the adjoining counties, once blooming as a garden, but now, as far as the eye can reach, is one wide waste and desolation. The Yankees have destroyed nearly everything. The palace and the negro quarter are torn from their foundations to furnish material for their Winter quarters; the fences are all burned; the luxuriant fields no longer wave with cultivated crops; not a cow, or a horse, or a four-footed beast of any kind, is left to disturb the melancholy silence. Even the birds seem to have taken their flight to climes further South.

YANKEE PRISONERS IN RICHMOND—AN EMEUTE ATTEMPTED.

From the Examiner, 12th.

On last Wednesday night a "spy," from Lieut. V. Bossieux's guard, on Belle Isle, while perambulating, in disguise, through the Yankee prisoners, overheard one of the prisoners say, "Well, they're going to plant cannon around us to-morrow, and all who don't want to stay here and freeze to death this Winter must make a break to-night."

The "spy" immediately sped to Lieut. Bossieux with the information he had obtained. The latter communicated the alarm to the guard, threw the estimable forward, and sent to the barracks for one hundred additional men.

No attempt to break the lines was made, and it was plain that if any was contemplated it was checked by the demonstration of the guard.

Five pieces of cannon are now planted in positions bearing on the prisoner's camp at short range, and any demonstration to overpower the guard will result in the thinning out of their number amazingly.

FROM SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

From the Enquirer, 10th.

It will be recollected that a telegram, published Saturday morning, stated that Averell was advancing into Greenbrier County, Va., at the head of seven thousand cavalry. On Saturday evening a dispatch from Gen. Sam Jones, commanding in Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, announced to the War Department that Averell had, with five brigades, fallen upon Gen. Echols, who had but a thousand men, and had most probably routed and destroyed his small force. Gen. Jones did not mention where the affair occurred or any of the particulars. Last night, in another dispatch, Gen. Jones sends intelligence that Gen. Echols had reached Union, Monroe County, but that his loss from the encounter with the enemy was unknown.

THE FIGHT NEAR LEWISBURGH.

Lynchburgh, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The special correspondent of the Lynchburgh *Virginian* gives the particulars of the late fight, 26 miles west of Lewisburgh:

Five thousand Yankees, under Averell, who came from Beverly, attacked Jackson. The latter fell back to the point named, and was joined by Echols, and a severe fight ensued. Our loss was heavy.

Among the killed are Maj. Baker, commanding the Twenty-second Virginia—his body in the hands of the enemy. Capt. Rubrn and Capt. Ruffner, of the same regiment. Capt. Thompson, of the same regiment, with all his company officers, were wounded. Lieut. Bird, of the same regiment, wounded, and in the hands of the enemy.

We lost one piece of artillery, and saved all our wagons. Gen. Echols, hearing a force (supposed to be under Scammel) was approaching from Kanawha to cut him off, fell back toward Salt Pond Mountain, and passed through Lewisburgh on Friday evening. The force expected from Kanawha arrived there next morning.

FOREIGN CONSULS AND COMMISSIONERS.

From the Enquirer, Nov. 7.

In expressing satisfaction at the dismissal of the British Consuls from this Confederacy, and the withdrawal of Mr. Mason from London, *we certainly supposed that the step would be speedily followed by the like action toward the Consuls of other Powers, and the Commissioners to France, Russia, &c.* Without this general action, there is a discrimination, an indication of resentment against one European Government beyond all the rest. In this discrimination—not in the dismissal or withdrawal itself—there is offence. If the order had been universal, for Consuls of all nations which do not recognize our independence, then there could have been no ground of complaint; the proceeding would have been avowedly on the general principle that it does not comport with the dignity of the Confederacy to continue in an attitude of solicitation, or go on to offer gratuitous courtesies and facilities, within our borders, to Governments which have so long delayed that official recognition of our sovereignty to which we were entitled more than two years ago.

It is true that the Government of England had shown itself more unfriendly than that of France, and was notoriously the obstacle to a joint recognition; so that the arguments for secession of all that quasi diplomatic intercourse were drawn mainly from the manifest hostility and insolent denial of common right, shown in the conduct of English statesmen, and especially of Earl Russell. Yet, the leading and governing reason for putting an end to our importunate attitude toward foreign Powers, applied to France, as well as to England; and in the various articles which have appeared in the *Enquirer*, at least, on this vexed question, there never was a word in favor of drawing this invidious and unmeaning distinction. On the contrary, we repeatedly urged the withdrawal *both* of Mr. Mason and of Mr. Slidell, and the dismissal of all foreigners claiming to be Consuls—putting it always on the one broad ground that, as foreign nations do not recognize us, it does not become us to recognize them.

Hungry Confederates derive no nourishment from Mr. Slidell's breakfasts; neither does the marked condescension of the charming Eugenie warm us much at this distance.

Once more, the true and sole grounds for withdrawing Mr. Mason and dismissing British Consuls, holds good for withdrawing Mr. Slidell and dismissing French Consuls; namely: that both those nations still withhold the recognition to which we are entitled; and both still refuse to receive Consuls from the Confederacy.

We shall soon hear from England in what light they regard our exceptional action in the case of that Power. The British Government was not over friendly to us at any rate; and this proceeding may bring on more active manifestations of hostility. Certainly England will not long leave her subjects resident here without protection; such is not her habit. If our cessation of the quasi-diplomatic relation had been general, and had been applied to France as well as to her, (as we have hoped it would be) in that case the obvious course of those nations would have been to recognize us at once, and send regular Consuls to do their business, and regular Ministers to communicate with our Government at Richmond. But now that England has been distinctly affronted by the marked discrimination, she may possibly take another course—apply to Mr. Lincoln for reparation of any alleged wrongs done to her subjects, and help Mr. Lincoln to enforce that reparation: in other words, aid him to crush the "rebellion."

MONEY AND BREADSTUFFS IN RICHMOND.

From the Examiner, Nov. 29.

The Money Market.—The trade in gold and Yankee funds has been quite active for the last week, there being a large number of "blockade-runners" in town, who have been changing their rolls of Confederate notes with the brokers preparatory to their return to Yankee land. The rates of gold on Saturday were buying at $11 50, selling at $12 50. Silver, very little to be had; the brokers buy it readily at $9 to $9 50, and sell it at $11.

Breadstuffs.—The market is very scant of Breadstuffs. There is a very small stock of Flour; not sufficient to the demand. Prices have greatly advanced, and it is impossible to quote anything like the market value. Prices range from $75 to $125, according to quality and the stress of circumstances. Corn meal was selling on Saturday at the groceries at $18 per bushel, and scarce at that.

YANKEE MOVEMENTS.

From the Examiner, Nov. 7.

We learn from a trustworthy correspondent, that the Yankee force, which lately appeared in Stafford, numbered not less than 7,000 cavalry, with eight batteries, all under the command of Kilpatrick. The detachment which was sent down as far as Brookes' Station, was evidently for the purpose of reconnoitering, and soon returned to the main body in the neighborhood of the Court-house. Our correspondent believes that it is the advance of Meade's army, which will reoccupy at Fredericksburgh, and endeavor to seize the town and heights; or, failing in that purpose, will Winter in their old quarters, between Aquia Creek Landing and the Rappahannock. Their magnificent fortifications are untouched, the vacancies in the railroad track will be easily supplied, and the water communication to supplies are the best to be found in Virginia.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The War Department received yesterday the following dispatch from Gen. Ransom:

Narrows, via Dublin, Nov. 3.

The following has just been received from Blountville: "Our cavalry, under Brig.-Gen. W. E. Jones and Col. Giltner, yesterday captured at Rogersville 800 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, sixty wagons and 1,000 animals. Our loss, two killed and six or eight wounded."

(Signed,) R. Ransom, Major-General.

Abingdon, Va., Monday, Nov. 9.

Eight hundred and fifty Yankees, captured near Morristown, Tenn., on Saturday, by Jones' and Giltner's brigades, passed here this morning, en *route* for Richmond. They belong to the Second Tennessee and Seventh Ohio, of Carter's brigade.

Four pieces of artillery, 1,000 horses and 60 wagons are also reported captured.

(These are the prisoners reported yesterday as captured near Rogersville, Tenn.)

Dublin Depot, Friday, Nov. 6.

The enemy's forces have retreated to Greenville, our forces pursuing. At last advices they had crossed the Holston in small force, the enemy remaining at Rogersville. The Yankees under Averell, estimated at 7,000 strong, are marching on Lewisburgh, Greenbrier County.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

Atlanta, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Advices from the front afford nothing important or interesting.

The enemy are slowly shelling Lookout Mountain.

Gen. Cheatham, arrived here yesterday, on leave of absence for a few days.

Atlanta, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Gen. Hood left this evening, with Gen. G. W. Smith, for Richmond, and Wilmington, where they will remain a few days with Gen. Whiting.

Gen. Hood's wound is doing well and he is in fine health and spirits.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, N. C., Sunday, Nov. 8.

Advices from Weldon by the last train state that ten Yankee gunboats arrived at Colerton last Friday filled with troops.

It is thought that another force from Newbern, of 2,000 cavalry and 15 pieces of artillery, is designed for the same point. An adequate force has been sent to check them.

Goldsboro, Saturday, Nov. 7.

President Davis arrived here to-day at 11 o'clock A. M., and was enthusiastically received by citizens and soldiers. Being called for, he made a few remarks from the platform of the car. He said, North Carolina had nobly done her duty, from the battle of Bethel to Chickamauga, and would do her duty in future, and that grumblers who sat around their firesides, feeding fault with soldiers, thus dampening their ardor, would be remembered hereafter.

He closed his remarks amid loud cheers, expressing the hope that peace and prosperity would soon smile upon us as a free and independent people.

The train moved off amidst deafening and prolonged cheers.

The President seems in the enjoyment of good health, his fatiguing tour notwithstanding.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Abingdon, Va., Monday, Nov. 9.

Thomas White, proprietor of the Abingdon Hotel, was shot and mortally wounded in a difficulty with Col. Clarence Pearson last night.

The sending away of several thousand prisoners from Richmond, to Danville, Lynchburgh and elsewhere, has been delayed in consequence of the difficulty of collecting sufficient Commissary stores at any one of these points. Capt. Jackson T. Warren, Prison Commissary, has been absent several days, engaged in getting stores, and when he returns the prisoners will probably be sent forward.

It is a fact remarkable enough to be noted, that at this season, one year ago, the quantity of wood and coal in Richmond was not half so great as it is now, although the price now has just doubled from what it was then. This is a paradox of principles which perhaps some wiseacres on the subject of extortion can explain.

Hogs to an Impressed.—The impressment officers who hang around the turnpike inns and cross-roads of the country have extended the articles to be impressed to hogs, and the wildest alarm is said to exist among the porkers.

The officers commenced the impressment of hogs in this city on Thursday, and no sooner was it known than scores of grunters were withdrawn from the street and impressment market, and consigned to cellars and garrets, there to remain until the street is again a safe promenade for a hog.

The impressment officers thus far have only left one hog to each family, which is hardly enough to carry a family of two persons through the Winter.—*Enquirer.*

The Hog Impressment.—We are informed by the officials charged with the enforcement of the law of impressments that the Confederate Government has never authorized the impressment of hogs in this city; and furthermore, that the parties seizing hogs, under pretended orders, are doing so without the shadow of authority and should be treated as thieves, as they are.

These hog stealers have already swept several sections of the city, having scoured Maddox's, Union and Oregon Hills.

It is to be hoped that when the thieves make their next appearance the people will prepare themselves, the women with hot water, and the men with bludgeons, and turn the war upon the hog thieves.

Some of the fresh pork obtained by these scoundrels in the manner described was sold in the Old Market on Saturday. The police are looking after them.—*Ibid.*

Rebel Account of a Federal "Raid."—A Huntsville (Ala.) correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail*, giving a report of a recent Federal expedition into that region, says:

"Limestone and most of Madison counties were completely scourged and swept clean of horses and mules, cattle, sheep, poultry, hogs, meal, flour, &c. Two or three thousand horses and mules were taken in these counties—citizens, farms, plantations, &c., thoroughly stripped.

The loss to this section is very heavy, and the injury far greater than we have ever experienced, for we are now less able to bear it. Before we have lost of our abundance—this time nearly all of our working stock. We have had this year twenty-one visits from them. Stanley's big raid in July swept off largely of slaves, horses, mules, &c., and so did others. But we have patched up matters again, rigged up old wagons, new teams, &c.

This time all has been swept off, and our people feel as if it is useless to try to fix up again, even with old wagons, broken down mules and horses, as all may soon again be taken by another raid. We have not enough left now to haul and plow with, and a fine riding or harness horse in the hands of a citizen is a rarity, and milch cows are worth as much and more valued than negroes."

Plan for Recruiting.

The following plan for recruiting operations has been submitted to us for publication by an officer from the West who has had large experience in high position, and who is connected with the government of a State that has furnished the most successful example of voluntary enlistment:

Select eleven of the oldest regiments, (one from each Congressional District,) who will rendezvous in the field, send them home, muster them out, pay them the same bounty they would be entitled to had they served out their full time, grant them thirty days' furlough, at the expiration of which time they are to go into camp, at such point in their district as they were originally rendezvoused, and complete their organization. As soon as remustered, to be paid the increased bounty, as provided by orders of the War Department.

This plan has already been submitted to a large number of regiments, and they have almost to a man agreed to re-enlist. It has been approved by nearly every prominent General in the field, and adopted by the War Department.

Each regiment has a historical identity, which would be wrong to consolidate and wipe out. No Indiana regiment in this war ever, under any circumstances, turned its back upon the enemy.

Reinvigorating the Army.

Brigadier, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to suggest a plan with reference to the present call for 300,000 troops.

The call, as I understand it, is made in view of the expiration of the time of the present army next year, and the new troops are to fill the places of those discharged. Of course some *in addition* are needed also, to fill up the depleted regiments. But if the Government were sure of having all the *old soldiers* for two years longer, they would call for a much less number now.

Now, my plan is this: Extend the privilege of volunteering under the present call to the *old soldiers now in the field*, or, if thought best to limit it, to such as have served one year at least. Let these men receive the *State and National bounties*, and let them be credited on the State quotas under the present call. Then the States will have only the *deficiency* to make up by home volunteering. If the Government can afford to do so, let those soldiers enlisting thus have their new term of service date from the reinlistment, thus *giving* in the balance of their old terms. But, if this is not expedient, let the new term date from next 4th of July, or from the expiration of the *old term*, if that occurs sooner. The promise of a short furlough during the next six months, as the exigencies of the service will permit, might also be justly added.

The recommendations of this plan are so obvious and numerous, that they need hardly be referred to:

1. It removes from the old soldiers the hard feeling with which they have justly regarded the purchase of new recruits by enormous bounties, which they themselves did not receive. Could they get similar opportunities, they would fight and toil the more bravely and cheerfully. It would check the numerous desertions from their ranks for the purpose of reinlistment with bounty, by enabling them to obtain these bounties not only without risk, but with additional advantages.

2. It would save the Government enormous expense in raising, equipping and training the new levies, and putting them in the field. *Great delay* would also be avoided, and the army kept up without any violent and sudden changes from old troops to new.

3. It would promote the efficiency of the troops in the field, especially as their present terms of service approach their end. It is well known that the soldier is more apt to shirk, especially in battle, if the prospect of discharge is at hand.

4. It would relieve the States in their efforts to enlist the present call and save them the great sums which they must otherwise expend in new family bounties, &c. It is most likely that any new draft would be required if the old troops were allowed to reinlist as proposed.

Z.

Extra Session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. ANDREW.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened in special session on Tuesday last, for the purpose of adopting measures to promote recruiting for the army by supplying the State's quota.

The message of Gov. Andrew on opening the session, recites the facts which have made it necessary to convene the Legislature, and then reviews the legislation bearing upon recruiting, and the bounties offered to volunteers. The Governor adds:

"It has been represented to me by officers engaged in the recruiting service, as well as by many citizens and magistrates, that these bounties do not offer sufficient pecuniary inducements to enable the required number to be raised within the two months which scarcely remain to us.

With the present rewards of peaceful industry at home, and the expenditure required for the support of families left behind them, it is believed that both the pay of a soldier and these proposed bounties combined, do not afford a sufficient pecuniary compensation to attract volunteers in numbers large enough for the public need. And while I hold that the service of our country in the field, in support of her rights and liberties, against her enemies in war, is of inestimable honor, and is incomparable with all rewards of pecuniary or material advantage, I am none the less convinced that the burdens incident to that service should be equitably shared by all classes and members of the whole community; since all alike must share in its benefits, and will profit alike by the triumphs of the National arms.

I certainly agree, therefore, with all those who advise such sectional legislation as will better distribute pecuniary burdens, alleviating them so far as they bear upon the soldier and his family, and equitably distributing their weight upon the people and the property of the Commonwealth. But I venture, respectfully to urge upon every enlisted citizen-soldier the duty of not to relate to sixty and only with a view to a present, temporal, formal supply of our contingent.

With the eye of patriotic statesmanship, we are bound to survey the whole field of present and future duty and responsibility. We must remember that the national cause is our own cause, its armies are our own armies, the men whom we are summoned to reinforce are our own loyal, patriotic, brave and devoted brethren, to whose persistent valor it is due, under the blessing of God, that there is preserved to us a cause and a country, and that her symbolic ensign waves to-day over so many a scene of triumph dearly bought. We want not merely recruits, but men for the war; not thoughtless, but patriotic soldiers; men to whom the service means duty and honor for themselves, happiness and welfare for their children hereafter to the latest generation.

I am, not of opinion, regarding the matter in the light of experience or of the wisdom of men in other affairs, that any increase of the bounty in hand of $125 now due to the volunteer, paid in advance, is the measure needful or even desirable for the procurement of real soldiers and honest service. Something is needed by many men to leave behind them at the moment of departure; something to stock the family supplies and to secure to them immediate and a certain independence from petty wants and cares. Ample means already offered. But it remains to propose to the soldier a compensation to be based upon the service actually rendered in the army, reasonably proportioned to the rewards of peaceful industry at home. This, I think, is what he will ask. No less than this ought he to be required to accept. And when this is proposed by the government, I cannot doubt that the liberal equity of its offer for the procurement of volunteers and for the avoidance of a draft, will be felt to illustrate the justice of its inexorable demands for reinforcements, according to exigencies of the war, whenever they may occur hereafter."

The Governor also claims the consideration by the Legislature of the subject of paying the negro troops. He says:

"The employment of colored men as soldiers, usually regarded at the formation of these regiments as a mere experiment, has now become of universal acceptation. To the good conduct in camp, the proficiency in drill, the aptness to learn, the cheerful, the enthusiastic and persistent valor of these colored volunteers of Massachusetts, is due, in the largest measure, the existing confidence of the people in the capacity of colored American soldiers, and the favor with which they are welcomed through the army. I have the most authoritative testimony that your (our) infantry regiments have settled the question of the colored man's fitness for infantry service.

But I remember, with burning shame, that the men of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, who held the right of the advance on that terrible night of the 18th of July, in the assault on Fort Wagner—led by that gallant young American, whose spotless life, whose chivalrous character, and whose heroic death, there is no marble white enough to commemorate—that these men, wearing the uniform of the national army, carrying that flag of the Union and the colors of Massachusetts, accepted, sworn and mustered into the volunteer service, as a part of the contingent force of our own commonwealth; who have won a name for their race as enduring as history, and have fought as none others could have better fought;—yes, with burning shame, I daily remember, that these men—*soldiers* as they are—are denied the wages of soldiers, and are put off with the ten dollars per month, clothing included, prescribed for all manner of unimpacted, unenlisted persons of African descent, who are employed under an exceptional statute, for whatever service they may be found competent."

The message was referred by the action of both branches of the Legislature to a joint Special Committee, who met after the adjournment, and a bill was presented which proposed to give all soldiers hereafter enlisted or reinlisted, $20 per month from the State Treasury.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY—TWENTY-EIGHT NEW SHIPS TO BE BUILT—DESCRIPTIONS OF THEM.

It has been known for some time that the Navy Department are building a fleet of fast steamers. Some time since we gave a description of three or four of them. Since that time the fleet has been increased to twenty, of which five are ordered to be exceedingly fast, and the others as fast as the proper armament will allow. The following are the names of the twenty fast vessels:

Hassalo,	Kawaydin,	Tahgusta,
Fushmatahla,	Mosholu,	Guerriere,
Illinois,	Wamalosset,	Ontario,
Minnetonka,	Wataugo,	Cocmaugus,
Pocataqua,	Antietam,	Wissahickon,
Iowa,	Kaatscookill,	Quinnebaugond,
	Arapahoe,	Mondamin.

The machinery for the above vessels has already been contracted for by the following firms: Novelty Iron Works, New-York, cylinder, 100 inches; Etna Iron Works, New-York, 60 and 100-inch cylinders; Morgan Iron Works, New-York, 60 and 100 inches; Cortlandt Iron Works, New-York, 100 inches; Woodruff & Beach Iron Works, Hartford, Conn.; Washington Iron Works, Newburgh, 60 inches; Globe Iron Works, New-York, 60 inches; Hazlehurst & Co. Iron Works, Baltimore, 60 inches; Hoole & Hunt Iron Works, Baltimore, 60 inches; Port Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia, 60 inches; Gardner & Lake Iron Works, Providence, R. I., 60 inches.

The Navy Department has determined to build a fleet of vessels-of-war exclusively made of iron, and with double propellers. An important addition has been made to the proposed fleet, and instead of three it now numbers eight. Only one of the class has been finished, (the *Waterex*;) the others are about to be built. The Department has rendered it incumbent on the contractors to complete these ships as soon as circumstances will permit. The following are the names of the vessels of the new fleet: *Sunonoe, Ekanokin, Innocente, Mahongo, Winnepec, Waterex, Ashuchet, Menoscacy.*

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Department has reports of the capture, by the United States steamer *Calypso*, of the British schooner, *Herald*, off Frying-Pan Shoals, on the 26th ult., by the *Annie*, tender to the United States steamer *Fort Henry*, of the British schooner *Martha Jane*, with a cargo of cotton and over 61,200 in specie; by the United States steamer *Honduras*, Oct. 16, of the steamer *Mail*, with a cargo of Sea Island cotton; by the *Nyphin* and pinnace *Ledger*, 11th inst., of the fleet steamer *Cornubia*; by the *James Adger*, of the steamer *R. E. Lee*; by the *Niphon*, on the same day, of the *Ella and Anna*, with a cargo of stores and ammunition, bound to Wilmington, Del.

Arrival of Prime Prisoners.

A BELGIAN CONSUL AND A CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN AMONG THE NUMBER.

The United States steamship *Newborn*, which arrived here yesterday, brought as prisoners the officers, crews and passengers of the prize steamers *Robert E. Lee* and *Ella and Anna*, in all numbering 187 persons. They were conducted in a body before United States Marshal Murray last evening, and disposed of according to their desert, or rather according to their nationalities, for the custom has been to discharge all who are aliens, which generally includes, as it did in this case, nineteen-twentieths of the whole number. Among the lot were a Confederate Captain of artillery named Pearce, and a Belgian Consul named Sewane, (an Englishman by the way,) who exhibited his papers duly accrediting him as Consul for King Leopold to the port of Charleston. He has been Belgian Consul at Charleston for some time past, and sailed for Europe from this port several months since. He was on his return to his post, and got aboard the *Robert Lee*, at Bermuda, as a passenger. He was discharged by the Marshal on exhibiting his Consular papers. Capt. Pearce was detained as a prisoner of war. He also was on his return to the South from Europe, and embarked on the *Robert Lee* as a passenger at Bermuda. He was dressed in the uniform of a Confederate artillery officer, and appears to be a very intelligent and gentlemanly person. His conversation would indicate that he is of English birth. The rest of the party were mostly English and Bermudian sailors, and were discharged on their own statement that they were aliens.

The Marshal yesterday discharged forty-one of the crew of the prize-steamer *Margaret and Jane*, all of whom are foreigners.

Sixth District—Civil and Police Justices—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

In this District there are several candidates for both offices. On the Republican side Col. Walker, of the Twenty-first Ward, is a prominent candidate for Civil Justice. He is an old resident of the Ward, a good lawyer and an estimable gentleman. Mr. Weaver, of the Twenty-first Ward, is also a candidate on the Republican side.

On the Democratic side John H. Hackett, Esq., Horatio P. Cass, Esq., Roman C. Hutchings, Esq., and Theo. Fosda, the present incumbent, who has held the office for six years, are the candidates. Mr. Hackett is a resident of the Twenty-first Ward, and a lawyer of good standing, and very popular in the District, which is owing no doubt to the fact that he is a thoroughgoing Democrat, and earnestly devoted to the Union. Mr. Cass is also a resident of the Twenty-first Ward, and is at present a clerk in the County Clerk's office. Mr. Hutchings is, or was, a resident of the Eighteenth Ward, from which he was elected to the Assembly for two terms. Mr. Fosda resides somewhere in the country, but occasionally in the City, and as he has had the office for six years, it is probable that under the Democratic rule of rotation in office he will have to give way to one of his popular Democratic competitors.

The candidates for Police Justice are Judge Kelly and Capt. Spratt, both Union, and very excellent men. Judge Kelly is very popular, and if he is nominated the Democracy must put forward a strong man to defeat him. Capt. Spratt is a worthy officer of the Police Department, very popular and eminently qualified for the position. The Democratic candidates are Gilbert M. Platt, an ex-Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward, who is strongly supported by his party; Daniel W. Clark and James Mahony, of the Twenty-first Ward, who bring no little strength to interest and urge their claims.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

David S. Ferry, a man of 60 years and upward, who keeps a restaurant at No. 26 West-street, was put on trial yesterday morning, charged with passing counterfeit bills of the New-England Bank, Boston. It appeared from the testimony that the accused passed three $5 bills of the above bank at different drinking-saloons in the First Ward on the evening of the 4th of September last. On his last attempt to pass one of the bills he was arrested. The circumstances of the case were such as to make it appear probable that the prisoner did not know the true character of the bills, and in consideration of this fact, the jury found him guilty of forgery in the fourth degree only. He was remanded for sentence this morning.

Michael Ryan and James Cumby, colored, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that offence, and were *sentenced to two years each in the State Prison.*

Jas. Kelly pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to 30 days in the City Prison.

Patrick McCarty, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

Cornelius Lone was tried and convicted of petit larceny and remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Very Important to Merchants.

Very important amendments of the Tariff will be made by Congress this Winter. Among other changes will be a declaratory amendment in relation to delaines, worsted and cotton goods. It seems that the tariff act has been interpreted so as materially to benefit our Eastern manufacturers by charging all worsted and cotton goods as delaines, with a duty of two cents per square yard and thirty-five cents *ad valorem*.

Our leading merchants regard this as oppressive, and as directly contrary to the provisions of the Tariff, and they have formed an Association that will spend $100,000 to bring the matter before Congress, and if possible have the duty of two cents per square yard declared erroneous. Large sums of money in Trust cases have been prepared, and will be brought before the Courts, that there may be a judicial interpretation of the law. If the opinion that all worsted and cotton goods are not commercially delaines, is sustained by the Courts and by Congress, all parties who have overpaid duties, and made protest and appeal in due form and season, will be entitled to draw back.

Over a million of dollars of such over-charges will have to be paid to New-York merchants, and the prices of all delaines and worsted and cotton goods will be materially affected.—*Mercantile Journal.*

More Big Things "On Ice."

Fish seem to keep pace with the times, and in their appearance furnish notable evidence of unprecedented aqueous prosperity. Fine, large, shiny, clear and crisp are those just shown us by Mr. Jas. Z. English, of this City, from Lake Ontario, it sequences to the splendid "brook trout"—by-the-brook—mentioned the other day, and mention of which began quite a controversy as to their being taken in or out of season. But these fish from Lake Ontario are some of them fourteen pounds in weight, and the balance averaged about eight. Lake Ontario is a fisherman's sporting ground, and whoever wants a jug or a twenty pounder—more or less—can have it there. Forcible, perhaps, to admit one these pathetic stanzas of a bard of the Thousand Isles—and probably of a thousand verses—in recalling Lake Ontario and its fish.

ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Green are the waters, green as bottled glass—
Bottled in emerald, that I know.
Fine musk-lunges and Oswego bass
Is chiefly catched thar!

Worst the red Injuns that took their delight
Fish, fit and bite—
Now, most o' th' inhabitants is white,
With "nary a red!"

Wholesale Dry Goods Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You printed in the Times of Sunday a communication which reflects very unjustly upon our wholesale dry goods merchants, and could only have been written by an unfaithful or incompetent "salesman." It is perfectly well known that faithful and competent clerks in our great dry goods houses, as a

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 13.

DECISIONS IN PRIZE CASES ON APPEAL.

Before Judge Nelson.

United States vs. The Schooner Lydia and Cargo.—Nelson, C. J.—The vessel and cargo in this case were captured about the 12th of October, 1861, by United States steamer *South Carolina*, while attempting to break the blockade of New-Orleans. The proof is full on this point. The vessel was taken into the service of the Government, as also some arms on board the same. The vessel and cargo were condemned in the Court below. On appeal by the claimant, the case was submitted on briefs at the April Term last, but no copies of opinions were delivered to the Court. I have taken the original papers of file, and looked into them. There does not appear to have been any claim for the cargo.

I agree the whole, ship and cargo, were rightfully condemned, and affirm the decree below.

The United States vs. The Schooner Albert and Cargo.—Nelson, C. J.—This vessel and cargo were captured off Rattlesnake Shoals, near the mouth of Charleston harbor, S. C., and about fifteen or twenty miles from Charleston, steering at the time a straight course into the harbor. The capture was on the 1st of May, 1862. The vessel, with part of her cargo, sailed from Matanzas, Cuba, stopped at Nassau, and took in the rest, and started, according to her papers, for the port of New-York. The cargo consisted chiefly of coffee, sweet oil, fruits and salt. The Captain admits he was while of his regular course to New-York at the time of the capture, and also, that he was steering at the time square into the coast, which was, as explained by one of the officers on board the gunboat *Huron*, that made the capture, sailing square into the harbor of Charleston.

The excuse set up is that the vessel encountered great stress of weather and head winds, but it does not appear that she was in any way disabled or crippled, or that any reason existed for seeking to enter this port. The whole of the proofs satisfy us that the excuse set up is without any meritorious foundation, and do not reasonably explain the suspicious position of the vessel. She had been previously warned not to enter the port, as it was in a state of blockade, and the warning noted on her papers.

The Court below condemned the vessel and cargo. The vessel and cargo have been sold under an interlocutory order, and the fund remains for distribution.

We think the decree right and should be affirmed.

CONDEMNATION OF A SLAVER ON APPEAL.

The United States vs. The Bark Augusta, et al.—Nelson, C. J.—This was a libel of information against vessel and cargo on a charge of having been fitted out and equipped at Greenport, Long Island, in June, 1861, for a voyage to the coast of Africa, with the intent to enter into the Slave trade, in violation of the acts of Congress particularly referred to in the libel.

Jacob A. Appley appeared as owner of the vessel and cargo, and put in his answer, denying the several allegations in the information. The proofs in the case are voluminous, and full on both sides. The Court below decreed condemnation of vessel and cargo—from which decree an appeal was taken to this Court. Pending the proceedings below, the claimant applied to this Court for a discharge of vessel and cargo, on entering into the usual stipulations with sureties, which application was granted, and the vessel discharged on the 29th October, 1861. She was again seized, on a charge of the same offence, while lying off Montauk Point, about the middle of November following, by the public authorities, and brought to Greenport, where she was the second time libeled for the offence.

The appeal still pending in first cause in this Court, the District-Attorney has very properly produced new proofs, which consist of the facts and circumstances upon which the vessel was the second time seized, and they are full to clear up any doubt that might have existed on the proofs at the hearing of the Court below.

The vessel was originally purchased by the claimant, Appley, through the agency of Appleton Oaksmith, who was his partner in a mercantile firm at Greenport. Oaksmith had the superintendence and control of the fitting out of the vessel the first time, ostensibly for the purpose of a whaling voyage. This was in May and June 1861. The vessel was seized the 22d of that month, as we have already stated, and was discharged, on stipulation, from the seizure on the 29th October following, and delivered to Appley, the claimant, and again seized the middle of November. The facts and circumstances upon which this second seizure was made show that Appleton Oaksmith, again, had the superintendence and control of the vessel, and the fitting out and equipment of her, as in the first instance, and with the privity and concurrence of Appley, the owner, and, at the time, his partner in business. The new proofs before me show, beyond all controversy, that the second equipment of the vessel, ostensibly for a whaling voyage, was, in reality, with the purpose and intent to engage in the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa, and from the intimate connection between the two transactions, namely, the fitting out of the vessel in June and again in October, under the management of the same parties, the second cannot but reflect light on the first, and remove every doubt that might be raised on account of the character of the proofs being less clear and decisive in former. It is quite apparent upon these proofs, that although Appley may have been the legal owner of the vessel, even if he did not participate in the illegal fitting out and equipment, and did not expect to participate in the profits of the adventure, he held the title for the benefit of Oaksmith, and permitted him to assume the entire charge and control, as much so as if he had been owner. These proofs leave no doubt in my mind of the correctness of the decree below, and hence it should be affirmed.

For the United States, District-Attorney Smith; for claimant, Mr. Sawyer.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.

The United States vs. John M. Griffin.—The accused in this case was indicted for poisoning the master of the bark *Betsey Williams*, of which he was mate, with blue vitriol. The case was tried once before and the jury disagreed. The evidence was very fully reported at the time of that trial, and as it was not materially varied on the present trial we do not repeat it.

The jury were out more than two hours but finally brought in a verdict of not guilty.

For the United States, the District-Attorney; for defendant, Mr. Howe.

Insurance—The Question of Average.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Robertson and Mosell.

Hiram C. Hotchkiss vs. The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.—In this case the plaintiff shipped seven hundred barrels of apples by the ship *Ohio*, for Liverpool, and insured the same with the defendant, valuing the same, in the policy, at $2,000, and paying a premium of one and one-half per cent. on that valuation. During the voyage, the ship, by the perils of the sea, was brought into great distress, and for the common safety a set stock of cargo was made, which included four hundred and seventy-six barrels of the plaintiff's apples. In making the jettison, from the necessary exposure of the cargo while the hatches were open, the remaining two hundred and twenty-four barrels of the plaintiff's apples were wetted and damaged by sea water, as alleged, to the amount of $448.

The plaintiff claiming it to be a general average loss, brought action to recover his indemnity under the charter.

Upon the trial the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and ordered that all questions in the case be heard at the General Term in the first instance.

The exceptions now came before the Court for argument, and the defendant's counsel contended that the subject insured, "fruits," being a memorandum article, was, by the policy, free from average unless general; that the insurers in such case are not liable for any amount or extent of partial loss.

The terms "free from average unless general," apply to average, whether damages or charges of every kind, unless general average. They do not let in an absolute liability for all kinds of loss and incurrence of the slightest injury, whether by way of damage or charge, if that could be the subject of general average.

The plaintiff's counsel contested these points.

Decision reserved.

William M. Evarts for plaintiff; D. D. Lord for defendants.

The Contract for Paving Sixth-avenue—Suit Against the City for $25,000.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Justice Brady.

Thomas K. Downing vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York.—This is an action brought by the plaintiff (who was the contractor for paving Sixth-avenue, from Carmine-street to Forty-second-street,) to recover $25,000 for damages sustained by reason of his being prevented from finishing his whole contract, by the action of the Common Council. After the plaintiff had commenced the work of paving the street, the Common Council passed a resolution prohibiting him from paving that portion of Sixth-avenue lying between the outside rails of the Sixth-avenue Railroad. Plaintiff went on and finished the pavement in the other part of the street, and brings this action to recover the loss to him by not being allowed to pave the rest of it. Case still on.

John W. Edmonds for plaintiff; John R. Hecksel for the defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Milton Sweezes vs. Fernando Wood.—The verdict set aside and cause restored to the calendar on payment of the costs of the inquest and $10 costs of this motion.

Werner vs. Strauss et al.—Motion for injunction and receiver granted, with $10 costs to abide event; but defendant, ———, may be relieved from the injunction and receivership on executing such an undertaking as is mentioned in a memorandum filed with the papers.

Before Justice Ronalds.

Prince vs. Scott.—Injunction granted.

Kennedy vs. Nichols; The Sims vs. McGuire.—Orders granted.

THE PAMPHLET OF GEN. GANTT.

Experiences and Confessions of a Rebel Officer—An Interesting and Important Document.

We have received from Hon. E. W. GANTT, (formerly member of Congress-elect from Arkansas, but since the rebellion an Acting Brigadier-General in the Confederate service,) a pamphlet, bearing the imprint of "*National Democrat* print, Little Rock, Ark.," which, from its great interest as giving an inside view of rebel operations in the Southwest, and the feelings and ideas of an intelligent Southerner on the present hopeless aspect of the rebel cause, we herewith print entire. The title-page of the pamphlet is: "Address of Hon. E. W. GANTT to the People of Arkansas." It is dated "Little Rock, October 7, 1863."

E. W. GANTT TO THE PEOPLE OF ARKANSAS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Since the 3d day of June I have been a prisoner in the Federal lines.

Having but recently been through the entire South, having studied its resources, and wept over its ruin, and having become fully acquainted with its condition, and the character of its rulers, I have chosen, after long hesitation, to remain here and address you, in preference to being sent home and exchanged. I am now out of the service, and can therefore speak with unreserved freedom.

My course in this struggle is known to the country. In the army and in prison, with a fire in front and in rear, I have been with you and of you so long as hope remained. And to-day, I know no devotion as strong as that I bear to my southern home, and to the masses of our people, whose terrible sufferings bind me closer to them now than ever.

I shall give you my views and counsel for what they are worth, frankly and fully in this address, and care not for the consequences to myself. It is the path of duty, and I shall follow it fearlessly.

I shall speak to you as an Arkansian—shall therefore confine myself more particularly to what has occurred in our midst since the commencement of hostilities, and may thus give a prominence to events and persons, that they would not otherwise deserve. As I fear no one, I shall spare no one.

CONDUCT OF CERTAIN LEADERS IN THE BEGINNING OF THE STRUGGLE.

In the commencement of this unfortunate struggle, our State hesitated. But when the shock of arms came, she opened her treasury and poured out her best blood. Her troops were removed beyond the Mississippi River, upon the principle, that there was the place to defend her soil. We acquiesced. The principle was doubtless correct. For a time, all things went well enough with us. We were only annoyed by partisan feuds and broils, by that selfish faction which so long ruled our people, and left their debasing influences upon society.

But the poisoned cup had been prepared for us in the very beginning. We were destined to drain its dregs to the bottom. Our people, plundered, whipped and oppressed, were to bow their necks to the yoke of a political adventurer, clothed in lace and brass buttons, who owed all he was to their kindness and charity. HINDMAN and the JOHNSONS—names inseparably linked with the sorrow and ruin of our people—formed a coalition, and drew into it the cast-off scum of old parties! From that day may date the ruin of our people, if not of our whole cause. Not that I intend attributing to them great force or capacity, but, that circumstances of long ago, making HINDMAN to DAVIS, and intrigue upon the part of Johnson, were to place HINDMAN on a larger wave than a craft of his size could ride securely. So bitter and rancorous had been the hatred of these men toward each other, that such a union, if made publicly, would have shocked and startled our people. But it was done by stealth. It leaked out by degrees.

The promotion of Capt. J. R. Johnson, brother of Reuben W. Johnson, in Hindman's Legion, at Hindman's instance—the urging of HINDMAN's promotion by Mr. Johnson in the secret and corrupt antechambers of Richmond politics—the appointment of Mr. Johnson's near relative on HINDMAN's staff—the urging of HINDMAN's further promotion, and stronger and stranger still, the procuring by a trick of Mr. Johnson, of the transfer of Gen. HINDMAN to this Department, are cumulative evidences of this corrupt bargain—a bargain in which the blood and treasure of our people were to go to earth the Johnsons. HINDMAN was to be transferred to this Department, and by his aid, a great party was to be built up in our midst, and the cronies of the Johnsons put down. Having for years used the public treasure to put down foes and build up parties, now the blood of the people is to be used for the same purpose.

Mr. DAVIS was eager to do anything for HINDMAN. Would scruple little about the means or the result to the people; yet, in this instance, he hesitated. Mr. Johnson assured him that our people wanted HINDMAN here. That he was the man for the occasion. But with all this Mr. DAVIS would not bend him by "authority;" yet, would permit him to be smuggled across. Our people were amazed at his advent. More so, when they found that Mr. Johnson had brought him, and that the Press at Little Rock, heretofore his abusers, was subservient to him. I was voiceless so far as HINDMAN's usurpations and oppressions might be. No other reason has ever yet been given for its mysterious silence, than the prompt appointment by HINDMAN to positions of influence, of near relatives of the editors of these papers. And so the plot thickens.

In all the instances of appointees referred to in this address, I do not intend accusing them of complicity with the leaders, and may as well say so here.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS WHEN HINDMAN CAME HERE—HIS OBJECTS AND ACTS.

When HINDMAN came here we had no army on our soil. Nor, indeed, any hostile army threatening us. The policy of the Confederate authorities had been announced. It was that no more regiments should be organized, but, that all men liable to military duty, should be enrolled in regiments then existing. This policy was in the way of HINDMAN's building up for himself and the JOHNSONS, a great array of satellites, by the "appointing power." Therefore, in the teeth of this policy, and disregarding authority, he *organized* and *officered* some forty regiments. The poor soldier could not choose his own officer. He might not choose what would be regarded as Johnson-Hindman material. But the creation and continued existence of an officer as such, depended upon HINDMAN's breath alone. It required no power he possessed that one hoof and crawled in the dirt before the people when he wanted place would do which he held supreme power.

Among his first acts was to declare martial law all over the State, and to appoint patrols of ten with a Captain to each township—a new military organization of his own creation. Among their duties was to assist in arresting and imprisoning, without charge or complaint, the suspected freemen of Arkansas. And many a poor creature thus torn from home and family, died in a loathsome prison, or perished by the wayside! Would you believe it, my fellow-citizens, that two or three lines from HINDMAN or one of his subordinates has been all the commitment upon which respectable citizens, with their heads shorn, have lingered a year in the Penitentiary, treated as ordinary convicts? The records are in the City of Little Rock.

But this is not all. He plundered our people most mercilessly. Anarchy and despotism vied in their rights. His Commissary Department was so miserably managed, that, with an abundant country to draw and collect supplies from, it was so neglected, that, I am told, in many instances, he took bread from the mouths of helpless women and children, whose only stay and support had perished by disease or the bayonet. He assumed to regulate prices. By this arbitrary and tyrannical means, he caused great suffering, and afforded increased facilities for the growth of fraud and crime, while all honest men were well nigh impoverished. He ordered cotton to be burned in regions remote from navigation, and where an army will never tread, and where, if it should come, it could not more than transport supplies, much less haul cotton. And he sent brutal, rough men to execute these orders. If a citizen complained, he was snubbed, plundered or imprisoned! Oftener all of these things. *Of all these things Jeff. Davis was duly informed.*

When long absence and tales of distress, coming from the plundered homes of toilworn soldiers, impelled them from impulses not to be despised, to leave their way home, to stop the cries of suffering babes, and soothe the sorrow of heartbroken wives, with the intention of again returning to their commands, he has not waited their return, but treated them as deserters, had them hunted with negro dogs, and when caught, executed with a fendishness alike cruel and shocking to humanity!

He has, I am told, appointed Military Commissions which should keep no records, and from their midnight recesses spoken away the lives of citizen and soldier. In one instance this mysterious and worse than Jesuitical tribunal condemned to six months' imprisonment a citizen of our State. *With a stroke of his pen, he voided the penalty to capital punishment, and the victim was accordingly executed.* What the supposed offender did—what he was accused of doing—there is no written record left. VOLTAIRE says that in Africa, tyrants who execute with their own hands criminals consigned to death, are justly called barbarians. He would be puzzled for a name for the tyrant in this instance.

In other cases he is said to have caused men to be executed without trial, and even to have witnessed the execution. In others again, he is said to have seized citizens and put them upon trial before military tribunals, and had them executed. In one instance, the offence being Unionism, it was ascertained after trial and sentence, that the supposed offender was a good Southern man. A pardon from HINDMAN was started, but the bearer only reached there in time to see the lifeless form of the murdered man being borne from the desecrated spot of his execution. Of ALL THESE THINGS JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS DULY informed.

LOSS OF THE INDIAN COUNTRY—GEN PIKE.

He turned the Indians against us. Thus leaving us defenceless and threatened by a savage foe in the West, besides the loss of that whole territory. There was but one man on the continent who could control them. Nature, education, habits and appearance, had peculiarly fitted him for the task. That man was Gen. ALBERT PIKE. He should have been permitted to remain there. HINDMAN and JOHNSON intrigued him out. Mr. DAVIS preferred risking the loss of that country, and our ruin, to the loss of his pet. He even permitted Gen. PIKE to be dragged through the country like a common culprit, between a file of soldiers! What hope had a poor down-trodden citizen, when a General officer, and he one of the first men of the nation, could be thus treated with impunity at the instance of one of DAVIS' creatures? *Of all these things Jefferson Davis was informed.*

RESPONSE TO OUR APPEALS—COMING OF HOLMES.

But our people in the fierceness of their agony, and from the depths of their oppression, petitioned Mr. DAVIS for relief. Month after month relied by and no response. Still, month after month they groaned, and suffered, and supplicated! Their appeals for relief fell upon deaf ears. And while the people suffered, the JOHNSONS and HINDMAN feasted and flourished and were glad. But at last, the content of agony and of complaint was too great. Then came response! And what, oh my suffering countrymen, do you suppose that response is? It is, that

"HINDMAN IS TERRIBLE WITHOUT AUTHORITY!"

What a terrible retribution we had a right to expect! The least we could hope, had his acts been done by one here *by authority*, would be that he would meet removal and prompt punishment. And, surely, that one who, here, "*without authority*," had robbed, pilloged and destroyed—oppressed and murdered, and crushed the very life out of our people, would be put upon his trial as a culprit, and meet a felon's doom! We shall see.

In amazement, you would ask me if Mr. DAVIS knew of these things. All of them. Besides what private citizens all over the State had written him, Gen. PIKE his written charges, and his powerful published pamphlets, made most of it known to him and the world. But E. W. Pendleton and his followers are supreme at Richmond. He owns the whole representation from this State, except Mr. GARLAND, who has all the astuteness and manliness of the cockerel. Yet by the "vessel of State must have been violently agitated, or such foul dregs could never have risen to the top." One HARDY did venture to whisper to his own room, with locked doors, to a few citizens, about these outrages, but he locked their mouths with a pledge of secrecy before they left, lest "Bob Johnson" should think he had turned traitor to him. And poor old MITCHEL would talk so much on both sides; that, as usual, he neutralized what he said, while Mr. GARLAND's utterances were stifled between affection upon the part of DAVIS for HINDMAN, and subservicency to Mr. JOHNSON. The latter gentleman will not desert HINDMAN yet. The harvest of place and power, reaped by them, is too great to lose. Better the people groan and suffer. So, after all his wickedness, HINDMAN is still to remain here. But to soothe the public, and blind it, a new man must be brought over—one they can use, of course. Mr. JOHNSON finds him. A weak, superannuated old creature, who was made "*Lieut.-Gen. Holmes*" for this express command. The interests of Arkansas being subordinated to that of the JOHNSONS, and to the hate of Mr. DAVIS, for our poor experience of poor old Gen. PARSONS—or rather his haggard face—I am piteously—may say he "*destroyed*" having passed.

The acts of this poor, unfortunate and pitiable old man are known to all. Our people breathed free for a moment after he came—for the Press here belonging to the coalition, he was eulogized excessively. But they soon saw the stroke of HINDMAN's hand in all his acts. As Gen. PIKE justly remarks, his Lieutenant became his master. HOLMES revoked none of HINDMAN's odious orders, and the terrible scenes of oppression and disorder went on as before.

CONDUCT OF GEN. HOLMES—LETTER TO MR. DAVIS.

With all this, our people were still willing to suffer and to bleed, if any military events favorable to us might flow from it. Our hopes were disappointed. Military affairs were neglected. JOHNSON and HINDMAN were intent upon keeping up political position, and even induced poor old Gen. HOLMES to use the influence of his rank and gold lace upon weak members of the Legislature, to the election for Confederate Senator. These interviews were passed in secrecy and mystery, and political wire-working, while the poor soldier shivered under the bleak sky, and the poor citizen groaned under oppression and wrong, and trembled lest the last morsel should at any moment be taken from his helpless family!

Gen. HOLMES had no plan of campaign. No conception of his duties, and not manliness and honesty enough to give way to a better.

While this state of affairs existed, I addressed a letter to Mr. DAVIS, as follows:

SIR: If something is not done for Arkansas we are ruined. Our people have been terribly oppressed. They are poor, they have suffered, they want Gen. PIKE back with them, and he will. Winter in Missouri with troops on them, if you don't, this department is gone, and Arkansas must and will seek protection elsewhere!

Gen. HOLMES has no plan of campaign. HINDMAN is in the Northwest, with some 15,000 men. But the control, under HOLMES, and a few other political appointees of Hon. E. W. Pendleton, is so complete, that HINDMAN, in turn, cannot be supported by the right, under HINDMAN, of the left, under ORSBORNE, at Arkansas Post. While the latter place, if attacked, cannot be supported, and must fall. Besides, Gen. O., although a good soldier, is, in my opinion, incompetent to the command. I speak of this matter, that you may be forewarned, and forearmed, on the part of the enemy. As for offensive movements upon our part, Gen. HOLMES has undertaken none. Nor does he even contemplate it. If our troops remain here they ought to go into Missouri at once.

But, as I said in my last letter, all the soldiers on this side the river, combined, scarcely 5,000 men, and to keep out marauding bands, ought to be near across the Mississippi River. For, every man sent from this side the river forces the Federals to send one to meet him. Thus, Arkansas would be relieved of a friendly and hostile army both. Then holding Vicksburgh and its approaches in the rear, the people would be free to sow and reap in peace, we can supply the whole army on the east side of the river. But, by *all* means send PRICE here, and let him go into Missouri. He would be received with the wildest enthusiasm. If he is not sent we are ruined.

I think that certain politicians from our State talk differently. They either don't know what they talk about, or are subserving some selfish ends at the cost of the people. I know that I have long been the victim of petty partisan intrigue there, but, as having been the chosen representative of half the people of Arkansas in the Federal Congress, and as that verdict has never been set aside by them, I have the right to speak, and do, in their name and behalf, most solemnly urge these views upon you. I believe that the interests of the people, by politicians who, repudiated and kicked out of power in 1860, were unmanly as to crawl back into like places when the country was in arms. I beseech you not to let their selfishness be our ruin. While would scorn to ask this for myself, I can do so cheerfully for my people.

This letter, for the present, I desire should be considered as private and confidential.

Your ob't serv't, E. W. GANTT.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS.

My appeals did not even elicit a response. Time wore on. My predictions proved true. HINDMAN was defeated at Prairie Grove. His shattered columns, over snow and ice, half clad and half fed, wound their tedious way back to Little Rock. About 5,000 went home by furlough. Cornelius Hulbert escaped to Arkansas Post, but being cut off from the hope of succor, the place was surrendered after a feeble resistance. Mr. DAVIS had been warned time and again of these dangers. But HINDMAN was his pet and prodigy. Sending PRICE would interfere with HINDMAN, and would likewise give opportunity for distinction to a man hated. This noble and good old man, who is a statesman and a soldier, has been meanly and maliginantly disparaged and oppressed by Mr. DAVIS since the commencement of the war.

OUR PEOPLE DISHEARTENED—INFAMOUS CONDUCT OF MR. DAVIS.

Our people, after these reverses, were more disheartened than ever. They clamored for HINDMAN's removal and trial. Gen. PIKE preferred the charges and went to Richmond in person to prosecute them. But Mr. DAVIS smuggled HINDMAN back on the other side of the river, and gave him the dignified and appropriate position of President of a Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of one other pet of his, Gen. MARMADUKE LOVELL, who so ingloriously surrendered *New-Orleans*—commencing in Louisiana what HINDMAN completed in Arkansas. But to add insult to injury, Mr. DAVIS, at last, "indorses" openly, the acts of HINDMAN, and to add to your shame and humiliation, gives him command of a Division in BRAGG's army! Humanity stands appalled, and Reason aghast at such acts of perfidy, baseness and cruelty!

Oh! my countrymen your suffering has been indescribable—inconceivable! We thought we were fighting for Constitutional Liberty, when a tyrant was under our feet, by every act of outrage and oppression that a conquered people can feel! And after nearly two years of strife, we awaken from a fearful pestilential of blood, to the terrible truth, that the shadow of the despotism which we fled from under Mr. LINCOLN, dissolves into nothingness compared to the awful reign of tyranny that we have groaned under at the hands of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his minions! Will we profit by such awakening? It remains to be seen.

The army that HINDMAN raised and officered here against authority, and "without authority," has, by disease, death and desertion, dwindled to a mere handful of men. The same material, if it had never been thus organized, or, if after organization it had been sent to Bragg as he entered Kentucky, would have enabled him to be on the Ohio ere now. It certainly could have held Vicksburgh and its approaches, if assigned to that duty. Hence I said in the early part of this address, that not only the ruin of our State, but of our cause might be attributed to HINDMAN and the JOHNSONS. The forty thousand men sacrificed to their ambition, could have turned the scale in any State—any Department.

VICKSBURGH AND PEMBERTON.

But with all our sufferings and sorrows, we had hopes of success and better things while Vicksburgh held out. But Mr. DAVIS had a pet appointed here. His narrow stubborness and great vanity would not permit him to remove PEMBERTON, because such removal would be an admission that Mr. DAVIS was wrong. Rather the people suffer than such admission. PEMBERTON was a bad appointment—clearly incompetent. Possessing the confidence of neither citizen or soldier, and Mr. DAVIS cognizant of it, he was still retained in command. He lost Vicksburgh. In his department were sixty thousand troops when Gen. GRANT undertook the bold and hazardous plan of running our batteries at Vicksburgh, and marching inland with less than fifty thousand men for duty.

Contrary to all military science and experience, PEMBERTON scatters instead of massing his forces. He leaves a weakened force at Port Hudson flanked on both sides. Reduces the garrison at Vicksburgh, and leaves small forces at Raymond, Grand Gulf, Jackson, Yazoo City, and other points away up in Mississippi. Gen. GRANT was thus enabled with his columns massed to whip him in detail.

After the repulse at Grand Gulf—which forty thousand men on the defensive could have prevented and which rests in PEMBERTON's Department—and the fight from Raymond, Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was sent to assume command. The noble officer, despised by DAVIS, and not even spoken to by that mercenary wretch, BENJAMIN, who controls by indirection DAVIS and Cabinet, cheerfully reported to Jackson. Arrived there, he is said to have shed tears over the hopelessness of affairs, and the splendid opportunity lost. You are familiar with the rest—our appalling loss at Edward's Depot, and the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson with their brave defenders. Then with the loss of friends and relatives, came the blighting of your last hope. And all to gratify the narrow obstinacy, mean selfishness, and personal hate and vindictiveness of JEFFERSON DAVIS and JUDAH P. BENJAMIN. Thus Arkansas was cut off from all chance of protection, if *hope* thereof she ever had. And thus stands the case to-day.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This gentleman has proved himself totally unskilled to the emergency. With the whole cotton crop and wealth of the South at his disposal, and the friendship of many European Powers, he has accomplished nothing abroad. His foreign policy has been a stupid failure. He has permitted himself to be overreached and outmanaged in everything. His policy at home, while proving him so cut strong in some respects, has shown him to be weak, mean and malignant in others. He is cold, selfish and supremely ambitious. And under the cover of outward sanctity and patriotism, has concealed the strongest vein of hypocrisy and unmanagableness.

He has never been up to the magnitude of the occasion. He refused troops for the war in May, A. D., 1861, because he did not "know that they would be needed." His idea at first seems to have been that hostilities would soon cease, and he bent his energies for a cheap war. His preparations and outlay were accordingly contracted and parsimonious. Awakened to a sense of his error, his next aim seems to have been to conquer his foes, and put down every man that had crossed his pathway in life.

The latter success at all events. Instances of this are numerous; but that of Senator BROWN—the peer of Mr. DAVIS in everything, his superior in many, and his rival and successful competitor for the United States Senate—is pointed. He defeated a company in DAVIS' army, and was elected Captain. He had capacity for any position. Yet Mr. DAVIS, not looking to the public interest, but to the gratification of his own private feelings, sees this opportunity to strike an old rival and embraces it. He refused him all promotion, and left him the alternative of wearing himself out as Captain of a company, or seeking position elsewhere. Mr. BROWN's election to the Confederate Senate terminated the matter.

He drove Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH from the army. He was once ready to remove STONEWALL JACKSON, and only the success of the latter, backed by a powerful and excited party, prevented it. He overslaughed and oppressed Hindman, but he let the people know that he desired to move on Washington City, soon after the first Manassas fight, and was prevented by DAVIS. He drove Gen. WALKER, of Georgia, out of the service. He retained HINDMAN in Arkansas with a positive knowledge of his outrages. He removed him but to indorse his acts. He retains HOLMES here to gratify the JOHNSONS at the ruin of our people. He has pursued and oppressed Gen. PRICE, because, I suppose, the latter was made a Brigadier in Mexico, and DAVIS was not. He retained PEMBERTON in command against the wishes of the army and the country, and, to add insult to all, sends him to Mobile to take command, where he is execrated by every man, woman and child. By a trick and a swindle he got Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON away from command in Virginia, and gave him no other definite position until there was a pressing emergency, and a chance to damage him—thereby shewing both his confidence in him and his malignity toward him. He drove Gen. PIKE out of the army to gratify HINDMAN and the JOHNSONS, and thereby lost to us the whole Indian country, and if the war continues, will place the tomahawk and scalping knife at the throats of our women and children. He retains a weak and inefficient Cabinet, and never calls them in council, that he may reign as sole despot over our people. He has had at his disposal physical force enough to carry out acts the most arbitrary and oppressive. He has used that force. He has shown his selfishness and disregard for the interest of the people by his appointment of HEATH, VAN DORN, SIDNEY JOHNSTON, DAVIS and MARMADUKE LOVELL, all relatives of his, and all alike incompetent. He has alienated the people of Georgia so much so, that were the Confederacy acknowledged to-day, Georgia would not remain two years under him. I heard a Confederate General of great prominence, who understands the feeling in that State, so declare. And as significant of this, Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, gave to Gen. G. W. SMITH, meanly and spitefully driven out of the army by DAVIS, the Presidency of the Etowah Iron Works, with a salary larger than that of his salary as Lieutenant-General. He placated all his enemies to Kentucky, and took Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL's command away from him, turning it over to his old political rival, Gen. PRESTON, to gratify the partisan requirements of Kentucky citizens, who had suddenly risen from the obscure position of parishioners to be Senators and Representatives in the Confederate Congress, and jugglers in that political Sodom.

In a word, he has enriched and honored his friends, ruined and impoverished his enemies. Has given over the people, those of Arkansas especially, to plunder and oppression by his favorites, and in no instance punished the offender.

I admit that in some things he looms up above other men, but he has so many defects and weaknesses beneath others, that it reduces him to a very poor second-rate character. And you can never change him. His life has been warped by political intrigue. His prejudices have been narrowed and his hates embittered by years of partisan strife. And you had as well attempt the task, which had been held while a twig and bent upon by the storms of centuries, when its boughs are falling off and its trunk decaying, and attempt to straighten it up toward Heaven, as to attempt the straightening a character so warped and bent by years of political storm and intrigue.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

This question naturally comes up after all that has preceded. If Mr. DAVIS, when he held the lives and fortunes of millions in his hands, so blundered as to lose his opportunity, what can we hope from him, now that a scene of blackness, of anguish, of desolation reigns, where well his happiness and plenty smiled. If he would not protect our people when he could, but, instead, gave it over to plunder and oppression by his pets, what have we to hope, now that he trembles in Richmond for his own safety, and wakes up at last to the terrible reality of his weakness, folly and indiscretion? If we were not protected when we could have been, and if we cannot now be protected, what must we do? Some say continue the struggle. Let the last man die, &c., &c.

I think differently. We ought to end the struggle and submit. But you say it is humiliating. *No more than to surrender when whipped. We have done this often. Always where we could do no better. I have tried the experiment twice, and found it by no means foolish. Submission is not surrender. We are fairly beaten in the world's result, and should at once surrender the point.*

If we don't, get the hopelessness we enjoyed in the old Government, we can get no more misery than we have felt under JEFFERSON DAVIS! Not if look for peace there. We had it many years. Even while we are arrayed against it, I find that hostile forces in our midst give more protection to citizens than they had when HOLMES and HINDMAN were here.

It is true, the JOHNSONS tell you that Gen. STEELE has imprisoned and oppressed people here. *Not a word of truth in it.* And they know it is all false. In a few months, when no more Confederate money can be invested, and nothing more made out of the people, they will sneak back and claim his protection.

But we are whipped—fairly beaten. Our armies are melting, and ruin approaches us. Will continuing this struggle help us? Every battle we might gain ought to wring tears from the hearts of Southern men. Yours are just that much weaker—that much nearer your final ruin. Anguish, and sorrow, and desolation meet us wherever we turn. The longer the struggle, the more of it.

Don't let yourselves be deceived with the hope that the United States will abandon the struggle. They can never do it. They have toiled and spent too much to see the solution of the problem, and not foot up the figures. They scarcely feel the war at home. Their cities are more populous and thrifty (to-day than ever. For every man that dies or gets killed in battle, two emigrate to this country. Their villages and towns, their fields and country flourish as fresh as ever. They could stick their armies to-day, and raise new levies to crush us, and yet feel no pinch.

How is it with us? *The last man is in the field. Half our territory overrun.* Our cities gone to wreck—peopled alone by the aged, the lame and halt, and women and children. Write deserted towns and smoking ruins, and plantations abandoned and laid waste, meet us on all sides. And anarchy and ruin, disappointment and discontent lower over all the land.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

You rely upon foreign intervention! Alas and alas! How many lives, hopes and fortunes have been buried under this fatal delusion. It has held us on to a hopeless struggle, while the belt of desolation has girdled us closer, and the sea of anguish and sorrow risen higher, flushed with the tears of ruined and bereaved ones! France will not interfere. Louis NAPOLEON has at least the building of the transit route connecting the two oceans. If he can keep up this struggle until that is accomplished, the star of England's ascendancy on the ocean, goes out before him; and the whole commercial world becomes subsidiary to him. To become this struggle he will delude us continually with false hopes, reckoning nothing how much we bleed and suffer. I even suspect the pretended loans to us in France rest upon a policy of this sort, and that he is at the bottom of it.

But if Louis NAPOLEON does not propose to interfere and take us under his "protection," what then? Another Maximilian for us—for *Americans!* "Forbid it my countrymen! Forbid it Heaven!" Our fathers threw off colonial dependence upon a European crowned head. It would be ignominious in us to go back a half century and more to accept what they freed us from. Much less to risk a despot over us. So eager are some of our leaders for the interference, that I am told, it is proposed to give NAPOLEON TEXAS as a bonus for his good graces and his kindly aid! And the "Lone Star" may be handed over by DAVIS at any moment, as far as he can do it. The thought ought to make the blood of every American citizen mount to his cheek. Whenever this is attempted, I shall be one to meet the legions of France under the old flag, to battle for the sacredness and safety of republican institutions! But, suppose he offers recognition alone. It is a barren offering. Suppose he offers it coupled with assistance? It comes too late! *Times Dunkee done forentee.* No more dangerous and destructive alliance, in our prostrate condition, could be formed, however eagerly we might, at first, have grasped it. For, even if we should succeed with his aid, and the struggle would be as doubtful as terrible, (and he would abandon us at any moment,) the French Empire of Mexico right at our doors, would swallow up Cuba and all the contiguous islands, and absorb that part of Mexico that we as a nation would hope to get. And the day we settled down contented as a minority on this side of the ocean, we prepare crowns for Kings and fetters for the people on every foot of ground upon the American Continent. But, as I said, there will be no interference.

DISSENSIONS IN THE NORTH.

There no hopes from a divided North. It is on the surface. Scarcely goes to the bottom of their politics, much less shaking the great masses of their determined people. *Remember, too, that much of the South is with them.* There is no division as far as fighting us is concerned. The mildest of them simply propose peace by reconstruction. That rejected, they are to press us with redoubled energy. Let us not, after all our misfortunes and blunders, nourish the struggle between politicians for place into sympathy for ourselves. But how could they propose peace? Who would bring the message? To whom would it be delivered? And should the proposition be made and rejected, we are that much worse off for it. We must procure peace, for we ought to know when we have got enough of the thing.

"GUERRILLA" WARFARE.

Do not rely upon splitting up our army and adopting this mode of warfare. It will contribute nothing to the general result, and only entail more suffering. If practiced behind the Federal lines it subdues our own people. It converts many of our soldiers into robbers and plunderers, and brings down oftentimes terrible retribution on the heads of our citizens. What does the shooting of a few friends and foes on a railroad train amount to? And your own friends, as prisoners, going or returning, are on nearly all of them. In order to shoot a citizen or soldier opposed to you, you risk taking the life of a relative, a friend, or perhaps a brother soldier, who having lingered in prison is returning with his sad heart full of home and loved ones.

And then to fire upon steamboats. It is dangerous to your friends; unmanneerly and unsoldierly in the extreme. Before a city is fired upon, it is the duty of the commanding officer to give his adversary reasonable notice to remove the women, children and non-combatants. Steamboats always have more or less of this class of people on board. A single shot may destroy a steamboat, with all its passengers. How much stronger then the reason not to fire upon it until a like notice is served?

A few days since a Confederate officer was aboard a transport with his family. The boat was fired upon by guerrillas. He stepped forward and entreated the party not to fire, that their friends were on board. A ball entered his heart, and his widow and orphans are in the care of strangers! He was the only person touched.

On the boat that transported us were the wives, sisters and mothers of Missouri soldiers, who had left home and country to join their husband and relatives in the Southern army. How terrible was the thought which often occurred to me on our trip

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JUDITH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. GHOST, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—TRENCH MARRIED.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL—THE ROUGH, I AM ALL THERE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—KATE KEARNEY.

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"MERCY'S DREAM."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—LA FAVORITA.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

IRVING HALL—MATINEE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Reports from the Army of the Potomac say that the barbarous habit of picket-shooting has been revived by the rebels, and our men find it necessary to keep well under cover unless they are anxious to be made targets of. The enemy still present a strong front on the south bank of the Rapidan, and the river being very low, makes *guarding it a task of trying difficulty. Spade* operations by the rebels have been energetically resumed.

Reports reach us from Chattanooga of a wide-spread dissatisfaction in the rank and file of BRAGG's army, the practical proof of which is the large number of deserters entering our lines. A telegram says that Gen. LONGSTREET's command of 16,000 men has gone into East Tennessee, and a considerable force of rebel cavalry has occupied Iuka. This looks very much like a serious threat against BURNSIDE; but the tenor of the information from that General, just received by the Government, dispels all anxiety respecting his ability to take care of himself.

Gen. BURNSIDE's resignation, a long time since tendered, has, we are told, at last been accepted. Gen. FOSTER has been assigned to the command thus made vacant.

The conspiracy of the rebels to destroy the cities on the Lakes, and thus create a startling diversion in favor of their cause, seems to have been deeply laid. Additional information comes to us of their design to burn and lay waste the cities of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and every other town from Ogdensburgh to Chicago, and to obliterate entirely the commerce of Lake Erie. VALLANDIGHAM, JAMES CLAY and Marshal KANE are said to have been the arch conspirators. Reports from Sandusky say that everything is quiet in that vicinity, and that all the preparations are made to guard against danger. There were no indications on the part of the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island of an intention to escape.

Blockading service has its discomforts and vexations, but they are fully compensated for, at least in some instances, by the handsome sums of prize money which fall to the share of those engaged in the business. Our Washington news this morning gives an account of the early distribution of prize money in the cases of the captured steamers *Memphis*, *Britannia* and *Victory*. In the first case, Acting Volunteer Lieut. BUDD takes the very respectable sum of $38,318 55 for his share, and not a man of his crew receives less than $1,736. This may be an extraordinary case, but, generally speaking, the prospect of good pay is so very excellent that it may well be wondered at that the navy is absolutely suffering for seamen, and enterprising men do not avail themselves of the chance to make fortunes.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts* arrived yesterday at Fortress Monroe, in forty-two hours from Charleston bar. When she left firing was still kept up on Sumter, and the fort was entirely demolished. The rebels put up a flag every night, which is shot away every day. There had been no firing on Charleston of late.

FROM EUROPE.

News from Europe, two days' later than that received by the *Bohemian*, was brought to Halifax yesterday morning by the steamship *Asia*, and telegraphed to this City. There is nothing of extraordinary interest in the advices. A severe gale had visited England, doing some damage to life and property, but not to a serious extent. A company had been formed, under the title of the National Steam Navigation Company, of London and Liverpool, with a capital of 2,000,000 pounds, to accelerate the substitution of powerful screw-steamers for sailing vessels, in the American and other trades. Three new steamers have been already purchased, and contracts made for others, to ply between Liverpool and New-York. The rebel rams in the Mersey and LAIRD's ship-yard continue to be strongly guarded by the Government, and the possibility of the escape of the vessels is remote. A discussion of American topics, between "Historicus" on one side, and Mr. LINDSAY and GEORGE SANDERS on the other, had appeared in the columns of the London *Times*, and the former maintained the best of the argument. The bankruptcy of Z. C. PEARSON, resulting from his extensive and unfortunate adventures in blockade-running, was under investigation, and some singular developments had been made. The Empress EUGENIE had returned to France. At Paris, Bordeaux and Havre the Mexican Consuls had been compelled to cease their functions, and their duties *are temporarily performed by the Consuls of Guatemala. The rebel* pirate *Georgia* had arrived at Cherbourg to provision and refit. The Schleswig-Holstein imbroglio and the Polish insurrection present no strikingly new features. In Warsaw the suspected inhabitants were treated with great severity. Among the passengers by the *Asia* is Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Money market was restored to ease yesterday among the Stock Exchange borrowers, and the Railway speculation turned strongly upward. Gold, 147½; Bills on London, 161¼@162 ℔ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury in the afternoon ordered the transfer of five millions Legal Tender Notes from his Washington office to this City.

Breadstuffs were in more demand, yesterday, and advancing. Provisions were in good request; hog products were dearer. A moderate business was reported in Cotton, Groceries, Hides, Leather, Fish, Fruit, Metals, Coal, Laths, Lime, Oils, Salt, and Tobacco. Hay, Hops, Wool, Tallow, and Whisky were actively inquired for. The Freight market exhibited less animation.

ACCOUNTS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—A correspondent, who writes with knowledge, shows through our columns that unjust charges have been made against the authorities concerning the delay in the settlement of the accounts of deceased soldiers. There have been, and are delays, but some of them are unavoidable, and others are in a fair way of being prevented. The subject is one of very great interest, to a large and constantly increasing number of persons, and it is to be hoped the machinery of the Government bearing on this matter will be adjusted as soon as possible, for there is certainly much complaint.

The writer of the letter to which we refer furnishes directions for claimants as to the proper mode of making application for the dues of deceased soldiers; and if this matter is attended to, many cases of hardship will be at once remedied.

The Stripping and Starving of our Prisoners.

The picture drawn by an eye-witness of the condition of the paroled prisoners just returned from Richmond, which was given in our last issue, though so horrible, we trust was not passed over by any of our readers. It is almost incredible that any people who ever even so much as heard the name of Christ—any people not sunk clear down to the very lowermost depths of pagan barbarism—should thus deliberately strip their captives of the clothing necessary to protect them from the cold, and then inch by inch starve their shivering bodies to the bone. And yet it is no more to be denied than that there is a sun above us.

Two weeks ago yesterday morning *one hundred and eighty* Northern soldiers, returned prisoners of war, tottered from the steamboat to the hospital in Annapolis, bare-headed, bare-footed, and almost bare-bodied, and so attenuated and unstrung that they looked almost like *so many running skeletons. Within six days of that morning* nearly one-third of that terrible procession—fifty-three out of the hundred and eighty—had sunk into the merciful grave. Another third, it is said, must soon follow. And the few that gentlest nursing will be able to save will live only with ruined constitutions, the mere wrecks of their former selves. These once brave soldiers had been stripped and starved in the Capital of the rebel Confederacy. And, more horrible yet, they gasp out their testimony that the *thirteen thousand* other Federal prisoners in Richmond are in like manner freezing and famishing, and their entreaties are that, for God's sake, we would somehow procure their relief.

There can be no doubt that the deliberate determination has been made by the rebel chiefs to torture our prisoners to death, unless our Government will yield to their trumped-up claim for fifteen thousand paroles, for which no equivalent has been received, and on that basis reopen exchanges. They mean to carry their ends by ruthless cruelty, since impudent pretension will not avail. Even did they really think themselves right in the dispute about the exchanges, could they show, in fact, with all the accuracy of a mathematical demonstration, that their claim is correct, yet, were they men of ordinary civilized manhood, they would consent to any injustice sooner than inflict these terrible atrocities upon innocent and helpless prisoners. They would yield anything sooner than abandon their souls to absolute brutality. There is not another people in Christendom capable of such abandonment. But it comes natural enough to these arch-traitors. It is simply the old story—the natural final issue—verifying the words of the great dramatist:

> "Treason and murder ever kept together,
> As two yoke-devils sworn to either's purpose."

This slow, cold-blooded, remorseless making way with thousands of Union prisoners, is but the natural acme of the barbarities practiced by these wretches from the start—barbarities which an English officer, who has seen long military service in Asia and Europe, long since characterized to be such as "no war of ancient or modern times had exhibited, and which the savages of America, Africa or Polynesia never approached."

Now it is of no use to remonstrate or protest. Words were as well wasted upon tigers and hyenas. The Richmond *Enquirer*, the organ of DAVIS, with worse than brutal insensibility, with absolute fiendishness, mocked and flouted at the little half-naked, famished band departing for Annapolis, in terms like these:

> "From the observations of the Ambulance Committee, it appears that there was a very marked contrast between the two sets of prisoners, thus crossing each other under precisely the same circumstances. The Yankees—among whom it was remarked this time that there were scarcely any foreigners—were despondent, sulky, helpless and abject; our men were gay, cheery and hopeful, and, with loud cheers and unanimous stamping of crutches, hailed the land of Dixie. This conforms to the remark often made by neutral observers as to the spirit and bearing of the two armies."

The exhaustion of our brave fellows, in consequence of the terrible privations which had been put upon them, are gloated over as making the "Yankees despondent, sulky, helpless and abject," and is exultingly held up in contrast to "the gay, cheery and hopeful mood" of the released rebel prisoners who, thanks to our Christian treatment, were in *the highest spirits the best physical condition* could supply. The *Enquirer* fitly winds up its devilish effusion of malice with the taunt:

> "We would assure these Yankee soldiers that death on the field were far better than captivity here this Winter, and would accordingly counsel them also not to be taken alive."

The other leading paper of the rebel Capital, the *Examiner*, is just as shameless in its infernal wickedness. It sums up the programme thus:

> "The Yankee Government, under the laws of civilized warfare and the cartel, are entitled to these men, and if they will not take them, *let them be put where the cold weather and scant fare will thin them out in accordance with the laws of nature.*"

It does not at all surprise us to see in the same paper the statement, which we copy this morning, that the prisoners, in their desperation, have been wildly beating about for some forcible chance of escape; and that their keepers have brought cannon to bear upon them with the design of "thinning out their numbers amazingly" at the first demonstration.

But these noble defenders of the Union must not be left longer to their agonies. It will be a crime before humanity and high heaven for our Government to allow this thing to go on. At any cost, at any sacrifice, it must be ended. We cannot reason these demons into any just exchange, and it is useless again to attempt it. To undertake to frighten them into it by practicing similar barbarities upon their prisoners is impossible, for it would but make us devils also. We have no way but to yield. Give them their demands. Concede anything, everything, no matter what, if it will only ransom these heroes from the gripe of their tormentors while life yet flickers. We can afford it. The world will take account of the contrast in the spirit of the two parties to this war, and it will enure vastly to the moral power of the National cause. Every soldier in the field will also take account of it, and his nerves will be strung to a yet keener vigor for a just retribution upon these enemies of himself and his country. We adjure the Government to deliver those thirteen thousand Richmond prisoners. In the name of their gallant deeds for their country's flag—in the names of the mothers and wives, and sisters and children, whose hearts are wrung with the tidings of their sufferings—in the name of the sensibilities of every loyal man in the Republic—in the name of civilization—in the name of humanity—in the name of God—we demand that these victims of Confederate fiendishness shall be rescued, at whatever cost.

Meade's Movement.

There is nothing in Gen. MEADE's line of advance to and across the Rappahannock that affords any indication of the route by which *he means to push his further operations. The* crossing at Kelly's Ford would be made whether he proposed to move by Fredericksburgh or by Culpepper. Gen. HOOKER made it his point of crossing in the movement by Fredericksburgh, while Gen. MEADE in the last advance passed at this same point for his movement by Culpepper. In the meantime there is no reason for public impatience at the present pause in the forward movement. The object of it, doubtless, is to allow the completion of the railroad to the Rappahannock. A few days ago there were yet six miles of the road to be rebuilt. When this is done, which ought to be by the beginning of the coming week, it will afford a channel of supplies for his army, and permit a further advance. The works at Rappahannock Station, both those which the rebels had raised and the additions that have been made to them, will furnish a *tête-de-pont* for the crossing and security for the magazines accumulated at that point. In the fresh advance on which Gen. MEADE is about to enter, there is not so much occasion for any very recondite strategy as for an opportunity to bring the enemy to a decisive battle. The large, and sometimes even superior force of rebels that has hitherto met all our attempts to advance beyond the Rappahannock, has made manœuvering for an advantageous position the first consideration with our Commanders. We take it that MEADE has this time the relative superiority of means to make *fighting* the main object of his campaign.

Political Railroading.

The *World* comes promptly and properly to the rescue of the Central Railroad management. As the special guardian of the Democratic interest in this State, that journal becomes necessarily the special champion of its most powerful ally. The fact that the management of the Central Road finds so zealous and eager an advocate in the organ of the Democracy, is quite conclusive as to the partisan manner in which its power is used.

The *World* thinks it "*undoubtedly* false," that the Central Road runs free trains to Democratic Conventions at the expense of the stockholders. What the *World* "thinks" on that point is of little consequence. What it knows would be more important, if it could be induced to tell. We venture to say that there is scarcely a man on the line of the road, of ordinary intelligence, who does not know the statement to be true. The Company did not run free trains to the loyal mass meeting at Utica: they charged full price even for every returned soldier who wished to attend. But if it had been a *party* Convention, seeking to elect some opponent of the Government to some high office, it could have commanded the track and the cars of the Company *ad libitum*. In the canvass a year ago free trains were run repeatedly to Democratic meetings. We do not expect the *World* to censure this, but it has no business to ignore it.

Our neighbor thinks that "all stockholders who hold their stock as an investment will be quite satisfied with regular dividends of seven or eight per cent." So the managers evidently suppose. So they would be, if satisfied that the road only earned enough to justify these dividends. But it is impossible to convince the great body of the community that the *Central Road, traversing the wealthiest and* most thriving portion of the whole country, connecting the West with the Metropolis more directly than any other road, and doing an overwhelming business at all times, makes a profit of only *seven* per cent. while the Hudson River Road divides *seventeen*. That it makes more than this every stockholder fully believes. What becomes of the excess the present managers probably know, but are not likely to reveal. New ones might possibly throw valuable light on the subject.

We suggest to the *World* that discussions or assertions, concerning the ownership of either this journal or of that, are not likely to throw any special light on the management of the Central Railroad. It has the advantage of us, moreover, in such a controversy; its present owners are quite unknown, and what their personal motives may be for any course it may pursue, is likely therefore to remain a subject of painful conjecture. Nobody, we believe, has hitherto owned it for more than five or six months at a time; there is reason to suppose, therefore, that it will change its views on the Central Railroad, as it has done on every other subject, within a reasonable time.

SECESSION.—Col. GANTT, formerly of the rebel army and now a prisoner of war, in his admirable and powerful address pronouncing the rebellion a failure and avowing his return to his allegiance to the National flag and Constitution, suggests that Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, resume his seat in the Senate of the United States. He has always been a loyal man, and opposed the rebellion. The State is now in the possession of the Union forces. If its civil Government were in the hands of loyal men who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution, there would probably be little opposition to the renewed representation of the State in the National councils. It certainly is desirable that it should be so represented as soon as possible.

The Case of the Slaver Augusta.

We notice the affirmance in the United States Circuit Court of the decree of forfeiture against the bark *Augusta* as a slaver. Our readers will recollect that she was a vessel fitted out by the notorious APPLETON OAKSMITH, of this City. He did not have the title to her in his own name, but had the entire charge of her, and was fitting her up ostensibly to go on a whaling voyage. The Government seized her, however, believing that she was intended to go to the African coast. Her owners gave bonds for her, and receiving her again into their possession, boldly prepared still to carry out their intention and send her to sea without any change in her fitment or alleged destination. There have been times *when vessels seized for the Slave-trade* and bonded, have been allowed to proceed upon their voyage, but those days are past. The Government officers, finding that the enterprise was apparently being continued, did not hesitate to seize her again, and this time the owners did not bond her, but left her in the custody of the Court till this second case should be tried. Both cases in due time were tried—the first before Judge SHIPMAN, who decided against the vessel, the second before Judge SMALLEY, who has not yet decided either way. An appeal was taken from Judge SHIPMAN's decision to the Circuit Court, and on this appeal the District-Attorney gave evidence of the proceedings of the vessel subsequent to her being bonded until she was seized the second time; and Judge NELSON now affirms the decision, holding that these new proofs show clearly that her second equipment was for a slaving voyage, and from the relation of this to the first equipment, it was clear that that was also a voyage with that intent.

As the Circuit Court has thus expressed its opinion as to the second equipment, it is fair to expect that Judge SMALLEY will also decide against the vessel. His decision in that case will stand in the rather remarkable position of having been affirmed before it is made.

Judge NELSON does not allude to the subsequent conviction of OAKSMITH for being engaged in the Slave-trade, and his escape from prison; but these facts will help to confirm the impression of the justness of his decision, if any such confirmation is necessary.

THE ELECTION IN DELAWARE.—A very active political canvass is going on in Delaware for the election of a Member of Congress. Mr. SMITHERS, the Union candidate, is a man of ability, an eloquent speaker and a thorough-going supporter of the Government in its prosecution of the war against the rebellion. His opponent, CHARLES BROWN, is, practically, and to all intents and purposes, a Secessionist. He was formerly Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and has but lately taken up his residence in Delaware. Public meetings, large and enthusiastic, are held in various parts of the State, and the Union men hope for a very decided victory. In another part of this morning's paper we copy from the *Delaware State Journal*, a speech made by Mr. RAYMOND at Wilmington on the 6th inst., in which the various points involved in the National contest are discussed. Among them are the subjects of arbitrary arrests, the object for which the war is carried on, and the question of Reconstruction. The ground taken on the latter point is, that no State can possibly release any one of its citizens from his allegiance to the National Constitution,—and that much less can it release them all; that they are, therefore, as much in the Union to-day as they were before the rebellion broke out.

In Delaware as in every other Slave State which has been delivered from the rebel rule, the local issue of paramount importance relates to the abolition of Slavery. The rebellion has transferred the agitation of the Slavery question from the North to the Slave States, where it belongs, and where practical action can be taken upon it. The war has released the people of the Slave States from the oligarchy which has so long suppressed all freedom of speech and of thought upon *this subject. It can now be canvassed like* every other subject of public interest,—and that is all that is necessary to secure its overthrow. The result of such canvass in Missouri is seen in the late election. In Maryland, also, the Emancipationists are in a decided majority, as they will unquestionably be in Tennessee, in Louisiana, and sooner or later in every one of the Slave States.

In Delaware the issue is openly made and boldly met. Although there are but about 1,700 slaves in the State, the system seems to have had hitherto a very strong hold on public sentiment. But the conviction is becoming universal that the industry, wealth and prosperity of the State, will be greatly promoted by the abolition of Slavery and by inviting free labor to take its place. And we have no doubt that the verdict of the State will be in accordance with this sentiment.

UNITED STATES SENATE.—B. GRATZ BROWN has been elected United States Senator from the State of Missouri. He is a man of decided ability, was one of the earliest and most zealous Republicans in the State, and is equally zealous in his advocacy of immediate emancipation. His election marks an era in the political history not only of Missouri, but of the whole country. When Slave States begin to elect Abolitionists to the Senate of the United States, we may fairly infer that the world is making progress. We trust the example of Missouri will be imitated.

CORRECTION.—We accidentally neglected to state yesterday that the splendid jewelry of Miss [illegible]'s trousseau, of which we gave a detailed description, was from the well-known establishment of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. It was one of the most tasteful and elegant ornaments ever prepared in this country, and the firm by which it was furnished are entitled to full credit for the taste and skill displayed in its manufacture.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI's opera of "La Sonnambula" was the attraction here last night. How marvelously fresh and charming are the melodies in this work, notwithstanding the many, many years of hackneying they have had to undergo! Would that we had more of such subjects treated in so superb a manner. The distribution last night was in all respects good. Miss KELLOGG is one of the most graceful and charming *Aminas* now on the stage. The music lays easily within the best parts of her voice; her execution of it is in every respect neat, modest and effective; her dramatic rendering of the character is in the highest degree pleasing. With such strong points in her favor—and blended, we may add, into a consistent and loveable whole—it is not remarkable that Miss KELLOGG always achieved a new success in this part. Throughout the performance she was in admirable voice. Signor G. LOTTI was the *Elvino*. This gentleman's efforts have been confined heretofore to German opera. It was only in "Macbeth," under Mr. MARETZEK, that he gave the promise of a career. The sweet quality of his voice—assisted perhaps by the *entourage*—astonished and pleased every one. In BELLINI's opera he has an opportunity which he can hardly hope to better, however much his ability to *seize* it may improve. He succeeded remarkably. Visibly nervous, he contrived to reserve his best strength for the second and third acts, where strength is most *required. There are few tenori-di-grazia now before the public with more acceptable voices* than Signor LOTTI. Time and practice will accustom him to the business of the stage—in which he is evidently inexperienced—and study will, we are sure, reveal new beauties in a voice already so acceptable. Signor BIACHI was a good *Rodolpho*, and Miss FANNY STOCKTON, although too timid to do full justice to herself, sang the music of *Lisa* with ability. The orchestra and chorus under Mr. MARETZEK were both admirable.

To-night the new biblical opera of "Judith" will be given for the second time.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. GRAU gives his last performance here to-night. The programme is a "combination" one, introducing "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "La Favorita." In these works all Mr. GRAU's artists appear.

IRVING HALL.—The fourth of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS's admirable "popular musical matinees," will take place here to-day. The programme opens with BEETHOVEN's second symphony, and the remaining instrumental pieces are the overture to "Oberon"; quartette from "Rigoletto;" nocturne and march from the "Midsummer Night's Dream;" the "Bon-Bon" Polka; and the "Gedankenflug" waltz. In addition to these, Mr. THOMAS has the services of two admirable vocalists, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.

[Advertisement.]

THE SCIENCE OF DENTISTRY.—No portion of the human system is so liable to decay as the teeth, and their loss involves serious difficulties in the mastication of food, as well as baneful influences to the digestive organs, and a general distortion of the features of the face.

Therefore, for many centuries master minds have been occupied in devising means to prevent the decay and loss of the natural teeth, and also in perfecting a system of constructing substitutes to supply the deprivations of nature. The advancement of the science of dentistry has been gradual; many years since it afforded an artificial means of manducation—yet the process was scarcely a success, for, beside being painful in use, the apparatus employed was uncomely in appearance, and not in harmony with the other features of those who were to wear it. Thus it was usually observable that it was not furnished by nature, and this fact became palpable when the mouth was opened, as it revealed the metal plates and other fastenings which were thus exposed to view.

Among those who took the initiative steps to correct these glaring deficiencies, preeminently stands Dr. JOHN ALLEN, formerly Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. He early perceived that the true method in copying after nature was to employ art in concealing art; that the most beautiful and symmetrical teeth did not always appear to the greatest advantage in the mouth; but, on the contrary, those slightly irregular looked much more natural; that the teeth gave character to the physiognomy of individuals, and should be as varied as the expressions of the persons for whom they were intended; thus, bold and strongly marked features require prominent and irregular teeth; those of thin, small visage should have diminutive, convex teeth; while a broad face should have larger teeth with less convexity; and that any teeth set very true always appear stiff and mechanical.

Being possessed of considerable inventive genius, and thoroughly informed of the requirements to be attained, pressing chemistry and other sciences into his service, Dr. ALLEN set about accomplishing his purpose, and after ten years of patient exertion, not only achieved the acme of his expectations, but far exceeded them, by discovering a system of producing and applying artificial dentures, by means of which the contour of the face, the natural articulation and the expression of youth are restored. This last statement seems extraordinary, and might be questioned; however, the writer has had ocular demonstration of the change in several personal friends, and has viewed the photographs of numerous individuals, taken in duplicate, one with and the other without the teeth and appurtenances, and in every instance the effect is equally striking, and all proving that this invention is of vast value to mankind.

The singular mode of practice adopted by Dr. ALLEN produces the following results: In having the teeth garnished with an indestructible artificial gum, roof and ruga of the mouth, without seam or crevice, with all the delicate tints and shapes peculiar to those of nature. The sunken portions of the face are restored to their original fullness, thus rejuvenating the waning cheek, which cannot be done in the usual manner of inserting artificial teeth. The inside of the teeth and gums have the same form as the natural organs. To this form the tongue is readily adapted, and the enunciations become clear and distinct. A truthful expression is given to the teeth and mouth, which makes them appear *in perfect harmony with the other features of the face.*

No metal plate can be seen in laughing, gaping, or speaking, for the teeth are firmly set in the artificial gum, which also covers the plate, and represents the natural roof. This gum consists of a silicious compound, which is applied and fused upon the teeth and plate in such a manner as to fill up all the interstices around the base of the teeth, and unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. Hence there can be no foul secretions to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath; and, the teeth being so firmly secured, great strength and ease are enjoyed in mastication, while the usefulness and appearance of the mouth are restored to a degree of perfection not excelled by Nature herself.

Dr. ALLEN is highly esteemed by his professional brethren and men of science, both in this country and on the Continent of Europe, and has received numerous testimonials from institutions and corporations, consisting of gold and silver medals, diplomas, certificates of honorary membership, etc. For some time past Dr. ALLEN has been practicing his profession, in connection with his son, at No. 22 Bond-street, in this City. His well-known affability is of great advantage to his brother dentists, as he is always willing to aid and advise with them during the few hours he can spare from his regular duties.—*Tribune.*

[Advertisement.]

FALL HATS.—Despite the Rise in Gold, and, of course other materials, KNOX keeps his superior Fall style of Hats at the Fall prices. Hats such as KNOX, of Broadway and Fulton-street, decorates the heads of New-Yorkers with this season are not to be gotten in every age. That he is successful in business is not to be wondered at.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The magnificent Winter number of Mme. DEMOREST's *Mirror of Fashions*, with five full sized Patterns, one dollar's worth; and other valuable and splendid novelties, now ready.

[Advertisement.]

PORTRAITS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER, Bishop Hopkins, Gen. Burnside, William Gilmore Simms; Wollenhaupt, Musician; John Armstrong, Gen. Frost, Charles XII., of Sweden, Canova, the Sculptor; Flaxman, the Artist; Susannah Evans, the young Orator; John D. Campbell, Col. Serrell, of the Swamp Angel Battery, &c.; with sketches of character, in the November number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, publishers.

[Advertisement.]

"LIFE A FAILURE."—Why is it that so many merchants fail? Answer—Because they are not adapted to the business. Were the "right man in the right place," selected on phrenological principles, success and not failure would be the rule. Read the *Phrenological Journal* for particulars; $1 50 a year, or 15 cents per number; sent by first post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

Advertisement.

Illusion Wigs, Toupees, Japonica of the Société Hygiénique for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. General Depot at L. BARBEY, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly* with *the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Kendall's Amboline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Amboline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 596 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

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Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—DISEASES OF THE SCALP and LOSS OF HAIR—will warrant him in guaranteeing a CURE IN EVERY CASE. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular,
DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
NEW STYLES MANTILLAS.
MEDORI TALMAS.
ALEXANDER COLLARS.
NOVELTIES IN MUFFS,
in Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
CHILDREN'S FURS IN EVERY VARIETY.
GENT'S CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GLOVES IN OTTER, BEAVER, &c.
SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES.
LADIES' HOODS AND GLOVES.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.
N. B.—A choice assortment of rare and recherché Foot Muffs, just imported from Paris.

Mathew's Venetian Hair Dye, acknowledged by all to be the cheapest and best in the world. Easily applied; works to a charm, the hair requiring no preparation; produces any shade that may be desired; does not dry or scorch the hair; produces a permanent color—one that will neither fade, crock, nor wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.
A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

A Fact.—When you go fighting, hunting, fishing, or courting, when in dull company or alone, with a box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF in your pocket you have *a sure "friend at a pinch." Sold by all Druggists.*

TO DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Like mighty genius, long by fetters chained,
Like wounded eaglet 'neath a cliff ungained,
Bound was my breath! Vain, panting to be free,
Until unpinioned by one pinch of thee!

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect Dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.
Balmorals, $5. Double-sole Boots, $6 50.
French patent leather Boots, $8.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

A Sensible Gentleman does not object to WEARING a STYLISH HAT, and that is the reason why WHITE'S FAMED HAT EMPORIUM is daily thronged with customers. Ladies' fancy Furs also at No. 216 Broadway.

Feet-Covering for the Winter.—A large and attractive stock of elegantly-made Boots for gentlemen, and Gaiters, Over-Shoes and Slippers for balls and parties, &c., for ladies and misses, is offering at low prices at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Distilled Dew beautifies the complexion, and imparts to the skin a natural whiteness and clearness, and youthful delicacy and softness unattainable by any other means. D. D. GRIFFIN, General Agent, No. 779 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines were exhibited at ten State Fairs only this season. At nine of these they were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors, and at the tenth the work done upon their machines received the first premium. They were also awarded the highest premiums at nearly every Institute and County Fair held this season. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere. W. BOGLE, Boston.

Illusion Wigs and Toupees. Japonica of the Société Hygiénique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET, No. 386 Broadway.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA—CLASS 537.—Nov. 12, 1863.
4, 30, 29, 37, 69, 53, 43, 6, 11, 25, 27, 48, 24.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 538—Nov. 13, 1863.
48, 23, 11, 6, 15, 20, 57, 12, 16, 28, 39, 48, 14, 60.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Oct. 27, No. 20,416 drew $100,000, No. 14,7[illegible] drew $50,000, No. 13,2[illegible] drew $25,000, No. 4,356 drew $10,000, No. 3,962 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING, suitable for City and country trade, for sale by CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH, NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

A NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS—RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE—the best and safest preparation in use. Try a bottle. At RUSHTON'S family drugstore, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

TO ADVERTISERS.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS, REAL ESTATE OWNERS, SCHOOLS, AND ALL OTHERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH CUSTOMERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty and industrious classes. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of THE TRIBUNE—DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY—will be read by nearly a million of people, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money he spends in judicious advertising. The investigation by the Mayor and Comptroller of the City resulted in naming THE DAILY TRIBUNE as being one of the two papers having the largest daily circulation, and its weekly edition is acknowledged to be far greater than any other newspaper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary Advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, [illegible] cents per line each insertion, or Two Dollars and a half per line per month.
LEADED AND FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Charged solid space.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—TWENTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each insertion.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page, before the Deaths and Marriages—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.
IN CITY ITEMS—Prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—TWENTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.
ABOUT EIGHT WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.
Deaths and Marriages are charged FIFTY CENTS.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.
ITEM—[Advertisement]—FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 a line each insertion.
ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—$1 25 a line each insertion.
No loss by the quarter or year.
Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

FILL YOUR ALBUMS. BUY AT HITCHCOCK'S, No. 465 Broadway.
Card Photographs, $1 per dozen.
Sea Mosses, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Flowers, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Birds, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Autumn Leaves, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Fruits, natural colors, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Street Scenes, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Little Folks' Menagerie, 12 to a set, 50 cents.
Language of Flowers, 12 to a set, $1.
Union Cards, 5c cents.
Large and small Prints, &c., &c.
The trade supplied.
Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of price. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 465 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 489 Broadway, AND Nos. 330 and 332 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 79 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

A 1 FURNITURE. $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 BOWERY. Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City FOR CASH. Consisting of ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush. MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH. In the stock will be found ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed. Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTENA, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., Between Bowery and 2d-av.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FALL AND WINTER. The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. The largest assortment and store in the City.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS. INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO., No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st., Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

FAIR. The Managers of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will hold a Fair at No. 1,126 Broadway, corner of 25th-st., opposite the St. James Hotel, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 18 and 19, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, engraved with initials, for Ladies and gentlemen, 75c. per pair; also of Pearl, $1 per set each, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail, by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., N. Y., sign of the Golden Elephant.

BARTLETT'S BURNISHED NEEDLES, No. 442 Broadway.—"Dressmakers will find these a wonderful improvement over others for hand or machine sewing. They possess a peculiar eye and form." MME. DEMOREST.

WHITE CAMELIA FLOWERS WANTED during the Winter season in quantities from 10 to 1,000. Also, other choice cut Flowers will be received at market prices by J. T. BARNES, Florist, 710 Broadway.

WANTED—AN OPERA GLASS.—ANY ONE having a good, plain Opera Glass, which they wish to dispose of cheaply, can find a purchaser by addressing F. L., Box No. 136 Times Office.

RAILROAD IRON.—300 TONS, 50 POUNDS per yard in port. For sale by PERKINS & LIVINGSTON, No. 55 Exchange-place.

DEAFNESS.
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE, Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is so skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE, No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 380 2d-av.

No. 136 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief. I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON, No. 75 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest, and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 389 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

"IN HOC VINCES."
AS AN EXHILARANT TONIC,
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS
Is the perfection of
CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL ART,
from the fact that, although it highly exhilarates, no DROWSY, STUPEFYING REACTION follows. In this regard we
CHALLENGE THE WORLD
TO EQUAL IT.

Some time since the formula or list of ingredients was submitted to
SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, U. S. A.,
who expressed his unqualified approbation of the combination, in addition to which
SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY
in various localities, with many others, from personal trials, have rendered written and verbal testimonials, confirming, beyond any doubt, its tonic and restorative properties.

The following certificate is of more than ordinary significance, from the fact that the late Dr. Chilton was a graduate many years since of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then in Barclay-st., New-York, practiced medicine for a brief time, after which gave his attention almost exclusively to Analytical Chemistry, and was a member of the New-York State Medical Society up to the time of his decease. Dr. Pohle is of German birth, of large attainments in general science and well-known in this City for his skill in Chemical Analysis.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1863.

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS,
we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. Calisaya, or *Peruvian* Bark, being one of its principal constituents, together with Herbs, Roots and Extracts, having decided medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and the public generally, as an invigorating Tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

From its alterative properties, it is calculated to prevent, by its daily use, in moderate quantities, Constipation, Fever and Ague, mild forms of Neuralgia and Rheumatism. It is an antidote to the effects produced by change of water and diet, correcting Diarrhœa, curing Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick and Nervous Headache, Nausea, Sea Sickness. It is expressly adapted to females of delicate constitutions and the infirmities of age.

This preparation is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substance whatever. Its taste is aromatic, warming, and acceptable to the palate and stomach.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.

OFFICE OF POST SURGEON, BEAUFORT, S. C., Sept. 16, 1863.

MESSRS. W. CHILTON & CO.: The cases of Crimean Bitters have safely arrived, and the article has given unbounded satisfaction. I gave a case of it to Dr. Wurts, the Medical Director, who liked it at once, and it was well indorsed by Surgeon-General Hammond, who arrived the next day. I have distributed it for trial, and it is unanimously declared to be just the thing for this climate. Could you not, with advantage, establish an agency at this place? Dr. Hayden, the Post Surgeon, wants a case sent to him by the next steamer, and I also want another. * * * * * * *

Our compound is pronounced of
INCALCULABLE VALUE
in the following diseases:

FEVER AND AGUE,	COSTIVENESS,
INDIGESTION,	DIARRHŒA,
NAUSEA,	SICK HEADACHE,
LOSS OF APPETITE,	LASSITUDE,
LOWNESS OF SPIRITS,	GENERAL DEBILITY,
FLATULENCE,	CHOLERA MORBUS,
COLIC.	

IT REGULATES THE BOWELS,
CORRECTS MORBID SECRETIONS, AND THEREFORE TENDS TO
PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Put up in quart bottles, securely packed in cases of a dozen each. All orders promptly executed.
For sale by all druggists. W. CHILTON & CO., Marble Store, No. 23 Walker-st., New-York.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Is a Protected Solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON.
A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE,
THAT STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE
by supplying the blood with its
VITAL PRINCIPLE,
Or,
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON.
The following certificate
FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK
is sufficient of itself to establish the character of any medicine:
The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of the great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS, Late Editor *Christian Advocate and Journal.*
Rev. P. CHURCH, Editor *New-York Chronicle.*
For DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, and all CHRONIC DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, it is a SPECIFIC.
Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S ARNICA PLASTERS will cure
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE.
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Stations A and B, 10 A. M.
Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.
Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.
Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Parties having friends and relatives residing at Natchez, Miss., or its vicinities, can, through me, ship to them such necessaries of life as they may deem advisable, having received the permission to do so from the proper authorities at Washington. Any information on the subject cheerfully given, and any donation to the Free Market Association at Natchez, Miss., thankfully received and acknowledged. MAURICE MAYER, No. 128 Chambers-st., up stairs.

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FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS
from the date hereof, Sundays excepted. And that, for the
FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING
APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETERMINED
by me at this office daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any
ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.
ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING,
and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
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AID FOR THE FREED PEOPLE.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to act under the following resolution, adopted at Cooper Institute, on Monday, 9th instant—

Resolved, That the Committee be charged with the more immediate duty of calling on our citizens for subscriptions to meet the wants of the negroes on the Mississippi, whose sufferings we have just heard described, and that an effort be made by them for a simultaneous collection in our churches on the Sunday preceding the National Thanksgiving; that the money raised be paid to the Treasurer of the National Freedman's Relief Association, to be distributed at their discretion:
earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity for aid in behalf of the destitute freed people of the South and Southwest.

The need is pressing and should be met at once. As our armies advance and as the blacks are able to reach our lines, the ablebodied men enter the service as soldiers, teamsters or otherwise. These want no help; but the women, the children and the infirm are in terrible straits. The Government gives them scanty rations, as it does to all the destitute, who are loyal; but these unfortunates need clothing and shelter. Without these, they will perish by hundreds during the coming Winter.

Besides the numbers, greatly, no doubt, to be increased, congregated at other points, there are between 40,000 and 50,000 who need immediate aid, on the banks of the Mississippi, between Helena and Natchez. They have come into our lines from plantations which had been stripped of every eatable thing, and on which, had they remained, they must have starved. They have come in after weary marches with our troops, carrying what they could upon their backs. How little could a mother, with her babe in her arms and little ones clinging to her skirts, bring besides them! Multitudes have nothing but the poor clothes in which they left their homes, and these are nearly gone.

Fellow-citizens! Shall we not give largely of our abundance to relieve these suffering fellow-creatures? Not only is our humanity appealed to, but our national honor is at stake. Every pang of the suffering of these people, which we do not alleviate, will be counted our disgrace. If we shall have taken the ablebodied to fight our battles, and have left all the rest to perish, their blood will cry out against us, and our emancipation measure, which should be our glory, will be our infamy. Besides, the suffering of these people within our lines may, and will, be used as an argument by the rebels to induce the blacks to win liberty by fighting for them, rather than for us.

Let us reflect upon these things! An immense work is before us; but it is not too much for our strength. It is only necessary to bridge over the interval between compulsory and free labor. This has already been done in Gen. Saxton's Department. There, the blacks, not two years free, are self-supporting, requiring aid only for their schools and churches, and these they will soon maintain. The colony on Roanoke Island, under charge of Rev. Horace James, will be self-supporting within a year, as we are assured by the correspondence of the *Herald*; while Gen. Thomas' recent report shows that the leased plantations have been worked with profit under very disadvantageous circumstances. Let us be strengthened by these good results, and encouraged to fresh and increased efforts.

As soon as land, which they can cultivate, can be provided for the freed people along the Mississippi, and made secure from rebel raids, our contraband camps will be cleared, and their former occupants will be able to provide for their own physical wants. This cannot be until next Spring, and we shudder at the thought of the horrors of the coming Winter if aid is not freely given by the prosperous citizens of the Free States; but we trust that the cry of those ready to perish will not be in vain.

This appeal is now made especially in view of the immediate necessities of these people of the Mississippi—their physical needs will be first attended to—but all the freed people of the South and Southwest have been placed in our hands by the Father of us all, for education and Christian instruction, also, and money is needed, as well, for the maintenance of teachers and missionaries.

Let such as feel moved to contribute to this necessary, this humane, this National work, send warm clothing to C. C. Leigh, at the depot of the National Freedman's Relief Association, No. 1 Mercer-st., and money to Joseph B. Collins, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st.; or if they prefer it, to A. S. Fisk, Chaplain Fourth Minnesota volunteers, (who has been sent from Memphis to solicit aid, under authority from Gen. Grant,) care of Francis George Shaw, No. 36 Trinity building.

COMMITTEE.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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From Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 16, 1863.
Capt. W. C. Church, No. 192 Broadway:
DEAR SIR: I have received several numbers of the *Army and Navy Journal* and have noted with satisfaction the evidences they bear of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance, and I therefore herewith inclose the annual subscription, $6.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

From Maj.-Gen. George Sykes:
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, Oct. 20, 1863.
Capt. W. C. Church:
SIR: Your journal meets with very great favor in this army. I constantly recommend it to the notice of the officers of this corps. I hope it may realize the success it deserves. I inclose the yearly subscription.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEO. SYKES, Maj.-Gen.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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POLITICAL.

FIFTH WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE recommendation of the Union Central Committee, the Fifth Ward Union Association will meet on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Ward in the various Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order, THOS. OUTWATER, President. WM. A. STEERS, A. G. MOOR, Secretaries.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Twelfth Ward Union Association will be held at headquarters, Washington Hall, No. 1981 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, at 7 o'clock. An election will be held on the same evening, in accordance with the Central Committee's call for delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. WM. DUNNING, President. JOHN H. PORTER, Sec'y.

THIRTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee, a primary election will be held at M. O'Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Nominating Conventions. Poll open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. EPES E. ELLERY, President. JAS. M. McCARTIN, RICHARD CARSIDY, Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sinclair House, No. 754 Broadway, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several conventions, pursuant to the call of the Union Central Committee. Polls will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock, P. M. T. E. STEWARD, Secretary. E. C. BENEDICT, President.

SEVENTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee, an election will be held at Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, to choose Delegates to the various Conventions. JOHN LALOR, President. CHARLES H. GROVES, GEO. P. STUTEMAN, Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Union Central Committee this association will meet at No. 435 4th-av., to elect delegates to the various nominating conventions, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1863. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock, P. M. THOS. B. ASTEN, President. ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—A SPECIAL meeting of the XXIId Ward Union Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at No. [illegible] 8th-av., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions. Poll open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. A. H. UNDERHILL, President. R. PATERSON, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting at headquarters, Washington Hall, on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 14, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. WILLIAM DUNNING, President. JOHN H. PORTER, Secretary.

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LECTURES ON OPTHALMIC [illegible] AND SURGERY will be delivered at the [illegible] Opthalmic Hospital, corner 4th-av. and [illegible] every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., by Dr. [illegible], one of the attending surgeons. Students [illegible] invited to attend. Hospital open [illegible] every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 1 to 3 o'clock, for the benefit of the poor. SOLOMON [illegible], President.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.—NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE and [illegible] DOLLARS a SET. For sale by [illegible] No. 415 Broadway, [illegible].

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Payment of Troops.

REPLY TO "OUTRAGEOUS DELAY IN SETTLING THE ACCOUNTS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS."

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to reply to your Washington correspondent's dispatch, under the above head, in your paper of the 6th inst. In the course of it he says, in italics:

"The heirs of those who fell at Gettysburgh, in July, 1863, may not hope to be paid till November, 1864. The bare statement of this fact is the fullest censure of the scandalous imperfection of the machinery of the Second Auditor's office."

And then he contrasts the prompt payment of the *dues of deceased sailors by the Navy Department*, and insists that one of the first duties of Congress is the forcing upon the War Department a system of payment substantially like that of the navy.

Now I supposed your Washington correspondent too old a war horse to jumble matters military together in so confused a manner. What particle of likeness is there between the organization of an army and a vessel-of-war at sea? In the latter, the paymaster is cognizant of the state of the accounts of everybody on board, and, living or dead, it is only necessary for him to turn to the person's name on his roll to make out his account. This he can transmit, of course, at the first opportunity, to the Navy Department. But is that the case, or is it capable of being the case in the army? Can one particular army paymaster keep track of any one particular soldier amid all his various changes, in the movement of his regiment, in camp, or on the march, with his regiment or detached, on the battle-field or in the hospital? I would not make too sure that no improvement whatever could be devised; but certainly no two things so dissimilar as a vast army lying about at different points of a country, hundreds of thousands of square miles in extent, and a tucked-up ship at sea, 50 feet by 200, can ever be made examples for each other. The intensity of his commiseration for, no doubt, instances of suffering has warped your correspondent's judgment. Will he propose something?

He gratuitously exaggerates the actual evil, also. Fourteen months is the utmost delay to which anybody has been subjected; and the Second Auditor has had his force increased from time to time, *as fast as rooms could be procured to put additional clerks into, until now it can settle claims quite as fast as they are made, and something faster*; so that the tide has already turned, and the accumulations of claims, which have until recently been steadily rising, have now commenced to ebb; and my pretty confident guess is, that next *May*, or so, instead of "*November, 1864*," will see the Gettysburgh claims settled.

In justice to the Second Auditor, who is mentioned in such "scandalous" connection, it should be stated that this class of accounts *does not reach his office*, under reasonably favorable circumstances, *short of five months*; and then, allowing one month each to the Second Auditor's and Second Comptroller's offices, *seven months have elapsed before the settlement*, without let or hindrance.

Lastly, I would respectfully ask your correspondent how he would make his application of the Congressional screws upon the War Department affect the Treasury Department, which controls the payment of the accounts—and that is the gist of the thing, after all.

While on this subject of the payment of deceased soldiers' dues, allow me to direct claimants *how to make application*, so that they may save themselves not only the expense of agents, but trouble and anxiety, incident to a delay, (which, unfortunately, is unavoidable,) and their uncertainty about it.

MODE OF APPLYING FOR DECEASED SOLDIERS' ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

Application, post-paid, should be made to "*Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor, Washington, D. C.*"

Mr. FRENCH wishes that claimants should be spared the expense of attorneys or agents, and to this end he will send blanks, and plain instructions how to fill them up, and how to proceed in all respects. But to attorneys, &c., he will send no information.

The application should be made by the nearest survivor in law to the deceased, as: first, widow; second, children, collectively, (if minors, by guardians;) third, father; fourth, mother; fifth, brothers and sisters, collectively; sixth, *next nearest relatives* or heirs, by executors or administrators. The mother takes precedence of the father if the latter is drunken *or otherwise unworthy of trust. The bounty will not* be paid to any representative below the second degree, (children,) *unless resident* of the *United States*. Neither will bounty be paid on the *will* of deceased.

The application should state the relationship of the applicant (one or more, he, she or they,) to the deceased, and what other nearest relations survive, so as to enable the Second Auditor to decide at once, and so inform the applicant, whether he is or is not the proper person to make the application. If the applicant is the proper person, blank affidavits and directions how to furnish the required *proof* of what the applicant has stated, that is, of the relationship which is entitled to the claim, &c., &c., will be sent to him. If the Auditor decide that the applicant is not the proper person, word will be sent to him to that effect, at the same time indicating which of the relatives named by the applicant is, and furnishing the blanks and instructions before mentioned.

On the return of the blanks duly executed, as directed, they are filed away, with all other applications of the same State, to await *settlement in the order of the date of the death*, and to this order there is no possible exception.

This work is all done by one set of clerks of the Division in charge of this class of accounts—receiving the applications, examining them, replying, instructing, correcting, briefing the letters, registering them, and collating the different papers of each case and placing them on file—this at the rate of about 7,000 a month—preparatory to the labors of another set, the auditing clerks proper. Meantime, the other set of clerks are employed examining the claims by the light of the Paymasters' rolls; and the amount due, if any, is reported to the Second Comptroller's Bureau. There, also, the claims undergo examination, and, as they pass that office, so the Second Comptroller confirms them, and orders them to be paid. They are then returned to the Second Auditor, and that officer issues a Government certificate for each amount, payable *only* to the *applicant*, or order, (never to an agent except on the indorsement of it by the applicant,) by the Paymaster of the District in which the applicant resides. The certificate is presented, in person or by letter, to the Paymaster, and the money is received of course; or, any bank convenient would no doubt cash it. That is the whole process for the applicant.

A principal reason for the greater delay in the payment of deceased than living soldiers is this: In paying living soldiers, the Paymaster has the enrolling officer's voucher for his guide as to what is due, and the living soldier present to pay the money, and to get a receipt from; and so he is warranted and secured in paying *before* Government audits and pronounces the claim correct. And Government is secure, on the other hand, because it holds the Paymaster responsible for correct payments, as they shall prove upon examination, *after* examination. If he has overpaid, the amount is stopped against him on his account, and he reimburses himself again, by stopping the same amount against the soldier he has overpaid. But he cannot do any of these things in the case of a dead soldier; and Government is obliged to *examine* his account *first*, and order the precise amount to be paid, *before* any one will take the responsibility of paying it, and the account must be paid also to persons *entitled* to receive it, of which the Paymaster is not judge, and to persons out of the district to which the Paymaster is assigned, and confined in his duties.

In order, then, to this preliminary examination, the account, say of a death at Gettysburgh, in July, 1863, goes through the following routine: It appears on the master-rolls of July and August, (two months usually being linked together,) which rolls are paid in the course of September and October following. In the month of November those rolls will be sent into the Paymaster-General's office; in another month (December) will be examined there, and then (after a lapse of five months) be sent to the Second Auditor's office. A month for examination in that office, and another month for the same in the Second Comptroller's, and *in seven* months the dues would be paid, but for the accumulation of claims before that, which must be settled *first*, and which accumulated when the forces of the Second Auditor's and Second Comptroller's [illegible] unavoidably [illegible] this matter with more [illegible] of the cause of the [illegible] to [illegible] your servant,

J. E.

CURE FOR NAILS GROWING INTO THE FLESH.—Dr. GAILLET, of Lyons, France, has published an account of the efficacy of the sesquichloride of iron for curing the growth of the toe nails into the flesh, and Dr. BILLON, commenting on this subject, says: "In 1858, Dr. WAHU, staff physician to the army, having succeeded with this remedy in curing the painful disease in question, I resorted to the same method, and with the greatest benefit in four cases. I may here remark that ulcers about the nails are occasionally observed among our soldiers, having escaped the attention of the medical boards, or being caused by the pressure of the boot during forced marches. Under these circumstances, a prompt and painless cure may be effected by inserting the dry sesquichloride between the nail and the protruding flesh, and powdering the latter with the same substance. *A large bandage should be applied over all, not impregnated* with the liquid sesquichloride of iron; a precaution which may, however, be useful, as the folds of the band dry rapidly, and preserve their situation in a more stable manner. On the following day the exuberant flesh is found to have acquired the hardness of wood, suppuration speedily ceases, and a cure follows after two or three applications. This simple and mild treatment is obviously far preferable to the numerous surgical procedures hitherto recommended. In the course of four or five days, or in a week at the farthest, the original pain ceases, the swelling subsides, and the patient is able to walk. Nought remains but the hardened protruding flesh, which falls away about a month after the application of the sesquichloride of iron. These are the results yielded by this method in four soldiers suffering from the growth of the nail into the flesh."

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The announcement is publicly made for the first time in our paper this morning, that measures have been taken here by some of our business men, to establish a bank under the recent law of Congress, on the subject of a national currency. The subscribers to the capital stock of the new bank comprise the names of the leading men of the city—men who are hereafter to have a controlling voice in the next Chamber of Commerce. We learn that $170,000 of the capital stock has already been taken, and the books are still open for those who may wish to invest. It is quite probable that by this time next year the bulk of the currency of the United States will be furnished by these National Banks.—*New-Orleans Era, Nov. 1.*

BRANDED SLAVES.—Col. HANKS, who recently arrived at the North from New-Orleans, where he has been in charge of the Louisiana freedmen, brings with him a man who is branded on the forehead with the name of his late master; a woman, whose back and shoulders are scarred with the lash of her oppressors; a preacher of the Gospel, until recently a slave; and three little white girls, with straight, light brown hair and blue eyes. They are good-looking children; indeed, one of them is very handsome. They were born in Slavery, and held as slaves until the President issued his Proclamation of Freedom.

SAUR KRAUT FOR THE SOLDIERS.—At Springfield, Ohio, the loyal folks are manufacturing huge quantities of saur kraut for the soldiers. The *News* says: "Barrel after barrel of the cabbages have been put up and packed down with salt, ready for shipment. All day yesterday a four mule team was employed in hauling in the raw material. The scene inside the room was difficult properly to describe. Ladies and gentlemen in scores were 'pitching in' with all their might to 'manufacture' the cabbages as fast as they were brought in."

LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER.—The people around Marquette, Lake Superior, are wild over the rich deposits of silver in their neighborhood. In one locality it was believed that fifty tons of ore could be got out in a week. The veins are usually well defined, and of a character to be easily mined.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 13, 1863.

$14,000 U.S.6s.'81 Co.Cl.109	100 Erie R. Prf......100¾
9,500 U.S. 6s.5-20s.Co..100	50 do......100¾
5,000 U.S. 5s,'74..Reg. 92	50 do......100¾
10,000 Treas.7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes.Feb.&Aug.107	100 Hudson R. R......124½
	200 do......123
11,000 U.S. 6s.1 yr.c..N 98¾	300 Harlem R......94
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s.'90.. 60	100 Reading R....b15.122½
500 Virginia State 6s. 54	200 do......122¾
6,000 Mo. State 6s...... 64½	500 do......122¾
1,000 do...... 64½	300 do......122¾
5,000 do.....b10 65	200 Mich. Cen. R......122½
5,000 M. Co. ... to H. & St. Jo...... 83½	100 do....b30.124
	100 do......123
5,000 N. C. State 6s... 59	500 M. S. & N. I......82
5,000 Er. 3d M. Bs....111	100 do....s30 81½
5,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1stM. Sk.Fd.B.......120	200 do....s10 82
	100 do....b30 83½
6,000 Mich.So.S.F.B.108	500 do......82½
1,000 C.B.&Q.8pc.1M.125	100 M. S. & N. I. G......136
10,000 C.&N.W.R.1stM. 90	100 Ill. Cen. R. S...b30.118
18,000 C.&N.W.2dM.... 75	1050 do......116
1,000 Mil.&P.DuC.1M.107	200 Cleve. & Pitts......103½
2,000 Cl. & P. 4th M. 85	1000 do......104
2,000 Chic.&Alt.1st.M.103	10 do......103
75 Continental Bank..100	200 do......104½
50,000 Am. Gold......147½	200 do....s10.104½
16,000 do.....b3.147½	200 do....b10.104½
200 Canton Co...... 32½	200 Gal. & Chi. R......105½
100 do....s30 32½	5 do......105
100 Quicks. M. Co...... 62½	200 do......106
200 do.....b3 63	100 do......105½
700 Am. Coal Co....... 94	300 do......105½
100 Cumb. Coal Prfd... 38½	300 do....b30.106
350 do...... 38½	200 Clev. & Tol......115½
300 do....b30 38½	50 do......115
200 do...... 39	300 Chic. & R. I. R.b30.107
100 do....s15 38½	800 do......104
700 Mar. Min. Co...... 22	1000 do......104½
10 Pac. M. S. Co......214½	100 do....s5.104½
50 do......213	200 do......104½
100 do......212½	200 M. & P. Du C....... 60
50 do.....b3.217½	50 Tol. & Wab....... 50
200 N.Y. Cen. R......130½	400 P., Ft. W. & C...... 82½
100 do......130½	750 do...... 83
200 do....s10.130½	470 do...... 82½
200 do......130½	100 do....s10 82½
450 do....s10.131	300 do....b10 83½
400 do......131	70 Chi. & N. W....... 45
50 do.....b30 132	100 do...... 45½
50 do....b10.131½	100 do...... 45½
400 Erie R......101	100 do...... 45½
500 do......101½	100 Chi. & Alt....... 84
1300 do......102	250 do...... 85
250 do......101½	35 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.. 71
200 do....b10.102½	50 Wyom. Valley R... 82
100 do....s10 102	50 Miss. & Mo. R...... 30
100 do....b30.103½	

SECOND BOARD.

22,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes.Oct.&Apr....105½	100 Reading R....b3.123½
5,000 U.S. 6s. 1 yr. c.N 98½	1000 do......123½
500 Amer. Gold......147	500 do......123½
5,000 do......147½	100 Mich. Cen. R......124
750 Cum. Coal Pref.... 39½	50 M. S. & N. I...... 82½
500 do.....b10 40	300 do...... 82½
100 Canton Co...... 32½	350 do...... 82½
200 Quicksilv. M. Co... 64½	200 do....s10 82½
1000 N. Y. Cen. R......133	50 M. S. N. I. G'd......130
100 do....s30.132½	25 Alt. & T. H....... 62
250 do....b30.133	200 Ill. Cen. R. Sc......117½
300 do....b30.133½	100 do......117½
50 Erie Railway Pr......101	250 do......117½
300 Hudson R. R......127	200 do....s10.117½
100 do......126½	400 Clev. & Pitts......104½
500 Erie R......103½	300 do......104½
500 do......103½	1200 do......104½
500 do....b10.104½	500 do.....b3 105
300 do......103½	20 Gal. & Chi. R......109
100 do....b10.104	500 do......107
400 do....b15.103½	500 do......107½
50 Harlem R...... 96	500 Clev. & Tol. R......116
200 do....b10 96½	100 Chi. & R. I. R......b10.116½
300 Pitts., Ft.W.& C.... 83	50 Mil. & P. DuC. R...... 63½
500 do...... 83½	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

600 N. Y. Cen. R......133½	500 M. S. & N. I. R...... 83
200 do......133½	300 do...... 82½
1600 do......133	100 do.....c 82½
1100 do.....b3 133½	100 do.....b3 83
100 do.....c.133	100 Ill. Cen. R......116
100 do.....s3 133½	400 do......116½
400 do.....b3.133½	300 do......116½
100 do......133½	50 do......116¾
100 do.....c.133½	300 do......116½
200 Erie Railroad......103½	200 do.....b3.117
100 do......104½	100 Cl. & Pitts. R......104½
100 do.....c 103½	600 do.....c.104½
1900 do......103½	300 do......104½
100 do.....c.103½	300 do.....b3.104
600 do......103½	400 do......104½
200 do....b30 105	200 Gal. & Chic. R.....b3.106½
200 Erie Rail. Pr......101½	100 do......106½
100 do......101½	100 do......106½
$15,500 Hud. Riv. Scrip. 98	$307,000 U.S.5-20s.C.B...[illegible]
100 Harlem R...... 96	300 Cleve. & Tol. R......115½
100 do.....b3 96	300 Chic. & R. I.....b3 105
1200 Reading R......123½	700 do......106
100 do.....b3.123½	100 do.....c 104½
200 Mich. Cen. R......123½	100 do.....s3 104½
100 do.....b3.123½	300 do.....c 104½
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.... 82½	100 Chic. & N. W. R...... 45½
100 do.....c 82½	200 Cumb. Coal...... 39
100 do...... 83	100 do.....b3 39½

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

700 N. Y. Cen. R......134½	200 Mich. Cen. R......124½
100 do......134½	100 do......[illegible]
300 do.....b3.134½	150 M. So. & N. I...... 83½
200 do.....b3 134½	600 do...... 83
200 do......134½	100 do.....b3 83½
100 do.....s3.134½	100 Ill. Cen. R......119
2200 Erie R......104	300 do......118½
100 do.....s3.104½	300 do.....s3.118½
700 do......104	100 do......118½
100 do....s10.104	100 do.....b3 118½
1200 do.....s3.104	100 do.....b3.118½
100 do.....b5.104	2200 Cleve. & P. R......105
200 do....s10.103½	300 do......104½
100 do......103½	500 do.....b3.105
200 Erie Pref......101½	300 Gal. & Chic. R......107½
100 do.....s3.101½	100 do.....b3.107½
100 Hudson R. ex-div....128½	100 do.....b3 107½
200 Harlem R...... 96	1000 Chi. & R. I......107
200 do.....b3 96½	300 do.....b3 106½
100 do...... 96½	300 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.s3 84
300 do....s10 96½	450 do...... 85
400 do.....s3 96½	200 do...... 84½
200 do....s10 96	100 T. H. & Alt. P....b30 50
200 Reading R......124	100 Quick. M. Co.....b3 65
2400 do......124½	300 Cum. Coal...... 39½
400 do.....b3 124½	200 do.....b3 40
300 Ch. & Alton Pr.... 83	

FRIDAY, Nov. 13—P. M.

The Custom-house official tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of October, were completed this afternoon. We are now enabled to bring forward our summary of the Import, Export and Gold movements at and from New-York for ten months of the calendar year 1863, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1862:

The Import entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the month of October, 1863, were:

In Dutiable Goods consumption direct...	$11,885,569
Dutiable Goods warehoused..........	4,189,457
Free Goods..........	741,888
Total entries..........	$16,816,914
Against October, 1862..........	23,157,230
Decreased importation..........	$6,340,316

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $78,053, against $256,676 *same month last year. The value of* Foreign Goods of the previous importation, withdrawn from bond in warehouse during the month, is $4,858,512, or $669,055 more than went into bond of the fresh importation.

The Export Clearances from New-York, in October, 1863, were:

In Domestic Produce..........		$14,513,484
Foreign Goods reexported..........		495,979
Gold and Silver..........		6,210,156
Total Clearances..........		$21,219,549
Against October, 1862:		
In Produce..........	$19,476,947	
Foreign Goods..........	612,470	
Specie..........	5,707,519	$25,797,936
Decreased Exportation..........		$4,578,387

We annex the following summary by months of the Trade of the past ten months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January..........	$15,638,000	$12,457,000
February..........	11,814,000	13,610,000
March..........	18,807,000	18,631,000
April..........	17,278,000	13,827,000
May..........	14,128,000	14,158,000
June..........	12,829,000	12,275,000
July..........	15,821,000	20,134,000
August..........	14,924,000	14,212,000
September..........	15,432,000	18,027,000
October..........	16,817,000	23,157,000
Total 10 months....	$153,478,000	$160,668,000
Foreign Specie..........	1,200,000	1,203,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January..........	$14,329,000	$12,058,000
February..........	17,781,000	10,078,000
March..........	16,138,000	8,985,000
April..........	11,562,000	8,002,000
May..........	13,184,000	9,638,000
June..........	14,780,000	10,049,000
July..........	15,298,000	14,050,000
August..........	10,667,000	13,046,000
September..........	11,718,000	14,735,000
October..........	14,513,000	19,477,000
Total 10 months....	$139,990,000	$120,313,000
Foreign reexports....	5,417,000	6,964,000
Together..........	$145,407,000	$127,277,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January..........	$4,625,000	$2,658,000
February..........	3,966,000	3,777,000
March..........	6,585,000	2,471,000
April..........	1,975,000	4,068,000
May..........	2,116,000	5,165,000
June..........	1,368,000	9,868,000
July..........	5,269,000	8,067,000
August..........	3,465,000	3,714,000
September..........	3,480,000	3,086,000
October..........	6,210,000	6,708,000
Total 10 months..	$39,057,000	$50,552,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	1862. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce..........	$139,990,000	$120,313,000
Foreign Goods reexported..	5,417,000	6,964,000
Specie..........	39,057,000	50,552,000
Total from New-York.	$184,464,000	$177,829,000
Increased Export in 1863..........		6,635,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January..........	$4,127,906	$3,351,657
February..........	3,590,713	3,565,064
March..........	4,554,460	4,626,862
April..........	3,957,197	4,149,952
May..........	3,873,865	4,707,924
June..........	3,738,924	4,664,927
July..........	4,912,718	7,211,617
August..........	6,332,334	4,762,581
September..........	7,370,543	5,239,045
October..........	6,238,943	4,309,419
Total 10 months....	$48,597,603	$46,591,245

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1863. From Jan. 1.		1862. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 3..........	$1,277,788	Jan. 4..........	$710,842
Jan. 19..........	657,840	Jan. 14..........	885,923
Jan. 25..........	401,452	Jan. 25..........	602,767
Feb. 2..........	306,500	Feb. 3..........	850,000
Feb. 13..........	366,035	Feb. 14..........	614,146
Feb. 27..........	285,344	Feb. 25..........	759,246
March 7..........	1,283,551	March 6..........	679,071
March 18..........	249,514	March 16..........	677,058
April 4..........	260,727	March 25..........	486,366
April 14..........	217,601	April 3..........	596,527
April 25..........	256,634	April 19..........	617,279
May 6..........	205,057	April 23..........	629,511
May 16..........	305,183	May 5..........	623,158
May 24..........	264,631	May 14..........	484,019
June 5..........	318,066	May 22..........	604,682
June 14..........	304,027	May 31..........	277,911
June 26..........	187,005	June 8..........	553,635
July 5..........	251,947	June 16..........	352,519
July 16..........	194,400	June 22..........	612,461
July 26..........	279,000	June 30..........	391,016
Aug. 5..........	284,916	July 7..........	641,455
Aug. 13..........	313,464	July 15..........	441,179
Aug. 26..........	223,000	July 27..........	878,434
Sept. 6..........	279,043	Aug. 4..........	964,422
Sept. 14..........	193,584	Aug. 20..........	21,165
Sept. 26..........	277,651	Aug. 24..........	1,084,611
Oct. 6..........	268,282	Sept. 3..........	819,718
Oct. 15..........	207,911	Sept. 16..........	934,415
Oct. 26..........	296,705	Sept. 25..........	887,779
Total 10 mos.	$10,278,127	Oct. 3..........	754,840
		Oct. 13..........	807,626
		Oct. 24..........	754,795
		Total 10 mos.	$20,923,248

The Money market has operated to-day to the sensible relief of borrowers on the Stock Exchange. The rate keeps very firm at 7 ₩ cent., but the supply comes easier to good houses, and the change since day before yesterday tells strongly this afternoon on the speculative Shares at the Stock Board and on the Street. The Treasury received to-day $3,500,000 from the Associated Banks on the negotiation of Sept. 1, and $862,700 on the Popular Loan; but so large have been the disbursements from the office that they were largely in excess of the whole income of the day. The Money thus paid out returned in a good measure to the Banks, on that a large portion of these receipts was immediately returned to the Banks on drafts drawn from Washington in payment of November Certificates of Indebtedness and checks of disbursing officers in this City and neighborhood. To facilitate the easy working of the Money market, so far as the movements of the Government can influence it, the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphs this afternoon that he sends by express five millions of Legal Tender, from the office in Washington, for employment in New-York. And we understand that the Boston office has a considerable surplus of Legal Tender, which may also be transferred to New-York if needful.

The price of Gold maintains the advance of last night to 147½ ₩ cent., and Bills on London are 161½@162 ₩ cent. A fair business has been done in the latter for Saturday's packet. We hear of no important export engagements of Gold for Europe. There is some talk of a large remittance for French Government account to Vera Cruz, by the French War vessels now in this port, for the pay of the Army in Mexico, but to a late hour this afternoon there was no confirmation of the rumor. The correspondents here of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD drew to some extent on London and Paris last week, as for Gold in place of Currency, and this circumstance, and the fact of the rates drawn at being below the point at which it would be justifiable to remit the Gold to Paris, may have given rise to the conjecture that a different destination is intended. It is proper to add that if such a remittance should be made to Vera Cruz, on a French national ship, it would not necessarily be cleared at the Custom-house, and the fact could not be officially ascertained.

The Stock market opened at the early Board with a good degree of steadiness, and as the call of the Railway list proceeded, the bidding became quite firm, and the improvement continued through the remainder of the day. At the Second Board, and also on the Street, at 4 o'clock, the *speculation in the upward direction was quite buoyant, and the following prices were made in* comparison with Thursday night—the general market leaving off firm. The business at the Second Board and on the Street, in the afternoon was very large:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin..........	147½	147½	Harlem Pref....	103	103
U.S. 6s, 1881..........	109	109	Mich. Central....	121	124½
N. Y. Central..........	130¾	134½	Mich. Southern.	81½	83½
Erie..........	102	104½	Mich. Guarant'd	140	140
Erie Preferred..........	100½	101½	Illinois Cen....	115½	118½
Hudson..........	124½	128½	Pittsburgh....	101	104
Pacific Mail..........	216	216	Fort Wayne....	81½	84½
Harlem..........	93½	96½	Rock Island....	103	106½
Canton..........	32½	32½	Galena....	105½	107½
Treas. Cer.. new	98½	98½	Reading....	121½	124½
Toledo..........	116	117½	Quicksilver....	62½	63
Northwest..........	45	45½	Chicago and A..	82	82

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........	120	Broadway..........	170
Phœnix..........	110	Shoe & Leather....	106
Greenwich..........	161	Continental..........	100
Merchants' Exchange	99½	Commonwealth..........	100
Commerce..........	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........	105	Chi. B. & Q. firsts..........	120
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101½	Michigan S. seconds....	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64..........	102	M. S. & N. Ind. S.F....	106
N. Y. Cen. con. '76....	120	Chi. & N. W. S. F....	100
Erie thirds, '83..........	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts....	90½
Erie fourths, '80..........	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds....	74½
Erie fifths, '88..........	107	Tol. & Wab. 1sts....	100
Buff.N.Y.&E. firsts, '77.	107	Tol. & Wab. seconds....	86
Hud. R. firsts, '69..........	114	Gal. & Chi. Exten....	112
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F. '85	115	Gal. & Chic. 2ds....	111
Har. firsts, '69 & '72....	106	Clev. & Tol. S. F....	111
Harlem seconds, '64....	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	103
Harlem thirds, '68....	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	86
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72....	119½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths....	85
Mich. C. new 1sts. '82..	120	Chi. & Alton income....	90

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States to-day were as follows: Receipts, $4,936,136 51, including for Customs, $124,000; Payments, $7,258,201 37; Balance, $14,280,348 60.

A very fair jobbing trade has been reported in all seasonable styles of Dry Goods this week. Stocks are quite moderate, especially of domestic Cottons and Woolens, and holders are very firm, generally, though there is less buoyancy in the market for imported dress goods, the available supply of which has been increased by the recent more liberal importations. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "There is a fair business doing in Dry Goods for the season, with both the Commission and Job houses, and Cotton goods generally are well held and firm, with reduced stocks of all the leading makes to operate in. Woolens are firm but quiet, the high views of holders checking the demand for most kinds."

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 12 were $967,630, against $761,718 same week last year, and $434,298 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1,014	$399,961	240	$69,645	386	$107,194
Mf. of Cot'n.	226	62,216	211	42,300	159	31,216
Mf. of Silk.	179	136,188	47	51,271	27	36,000
Mf. of Flax.	420	76,058	215	80,434	256	47,601
Miscellan's.	1,400	71,406	27	10,071	12	7,996
Total.....	3,346	$714,829	740	$252,801	839	$430,087
		252,801				714,829
Total entered....		$967,630	Total marketed....			$944,916

A partisan morning journal is disturbed by the reference made in this column a day or two since to the abuse of the proxy system by the executive officers of the New-York Central Road. Its fears as to any purpose to underrate the value of the property, or to control the management for stock-jobbing ends, may be dismissed at *once. The productive value of the stock is* undoubted. The complaint is that other and less worthy objects than to sustain the stock at its true intrinsic worth have governed the executive management for several years past. The control of thirty-eight millions of capital, and eleven millions gross income thereon, has been found too convenient for personal gains and political rule, for the interest and cash dividends of the shareholders. In other words, they derive less than two-thirds the net income which should be periodically divided to them on so magnificent a business. This is the complaint. Under proper explanations it may not prove altogether just, but when the honesty or good faith with which it is respectfully made, on the eve of an annual meeting of the Company, is impeached, we feel authorized to turn upon these managers the more direct charge of personal jobbery and partisan favoritism, in disposing of a portion of the income of the last year or two, which should, in all fairness, have gone into the pockets of the shareholders, or else be accounted for on strict business principles. The jobbery in car building, wheel contracts, hardware supplies, and real estate purchases in and around Albany and Troy, and it may be on the Western end of the road, may not be at an extravagant cost to the road, if such contracts and purchases are absolutely needful. It may be, too, that no ironmonger in the country is better able to manufacture car wheels and furnish rails, spikes, &c., cheap for cash, than Mr. CORNING and his partners in Albany and Troy. We only object to the proxy system, by virtue of which his power to award these jobs to himself *is made self-perpetuating*.

On the other point of partisan influence and its abuse, there is a grave question beyond the mere propriety of using or prostituting this large property to such ends. The majority of the great proprietary of 240,000 shares, we undertake to say, are not of Mr. CORNING'S or Mr. PRUYN'S way of supporting the war in which the nation is now engaged. They would not knowingly, we believe, have their money spent to enrich an iron mill, in Troy or elsewhere, whose laborers turn out, on occasion, to burn or sack a loyal printing-office, nor is it likely they would go out of their way to promote the advancement, by the use of their means, of an executive officer, who, making politics part of his trade—after duly receiving his fat official salary from the road—is ambitious of placing himself on the State Senate record, in a minority of *one*, against the prosecution of the War.

Tobacco Trade of Louisville, Ky.

The tobacco season for 1862-3 closed on the 31st ult., and we, this morning, lay before our readers a review of the year's business. The sales of the past season amounted to 36,712 hogsheads, distributed among the different warehouses as follows:

Pickett Warehouse, hhds..........	16,673
Boone Warehouse, hhds..........	8,756
Ninth-street Warehouse, hhds..........	7,083
Louisville Warehouse, (in eight months), hhds.	4,190
Total number of hhds. sold..........	36,712

The receipts of the past year were as follows:

Pickett Warehouse, hhds..........	16,448
Boone Warehouse, hhds..........	8,968
Ninth-street Warehouse, hhds..........	7,856
Louisville Warehouse, hhds..........	4,390
Total..........	37,662

Deducting the sales from the receipts gives 950 hhds. as the amount now in warehouse unsold, distributed as follows:

Pickett Warehouse, hhds..........	275
Boone Warehouse, hhds..........	300
Ninth-street Warehouse, hhds..........	175
Louisville Warehouse, hhds..........	200
Total..........	950

As compared with the receipts and sales for the season of 1861-2, the excess for 1862-3, is 8,734 hogsheads, as follows:

	1861-2.	1862-3.
Hhds. received..........	28,908	37,662
Hhds. sold..........	26,270	36,712

The amount of the sales of the season of 1861-2 was distributed as follows: Pickett Warehouse, 14,360 hogsheads; Ninth-street Warehouse, 7,862 hogsheads; Boone Warehouse, 6,085 hogsheads.

During the season just closed, prices have ruled unprecedentedly high, and the planters have realized more money for their crops than in any previous season for the last ten years. Quotations have ranged about as follows:

Lugs..........	$10@$13	Good..........	$20@$30
Medium..........	14@ 19	Fine..........	30@ 35

The crop of last year was a very heavy one, but that of the present year, classing in all the grades, will be much larger. There will, however, be a decided falling off in the amount of strictly fine Tobacco, a great deal of the crop in the Counties of Eastern and Central Kentucky being badly injured by frost. In the southern and southwestern portion of the State, as we learn from reliable authority, the damage by frost was not as serious, and the product will be a full average as compared with last year's crop. In the Counties of Christian, Todd, Trigg, Caldwell, Lyon, Logan, Muhlenburg, Marshall, Graves and Calloway, and in the Tobacco-growing Counties of Tennessee, the frost did but slight damage, and the crop will be heavy in all grades.—*Journal, 2d.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 13, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 24,717 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 342 bags Corn Meal, 44,741 bush. Wheat, 7 725 bush. Corn, 5,950 bush. Rye, 550 bush. Barley, 29,057 bush. Oats, 5,950 bush. Malt, 3,924 pkgs. Provisions and 995 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in very light supply and in good demand at rising prices, including Pots, at $8 68¾@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow continues in moderate demand at 47c.@48c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are in good request, at full rates, including Adamantine at 19c.@22c.; plain Sperm at 35c.; patent Sperm at 45c.; Stearic at 25c.@27c. ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in moderate request, at irregular prices.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices, including Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30c.@32c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31½c.@33½c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb., with sales of 750 bags Rio, 300 bags Maracaibo, and 280 bags St. Domingo.

COPPER—Refined Ingot finds ready buyers at 34½c.@35c. ₩ lb. Stock, light. Other kinds are in moderate demand, including New Sheathing at 42c.; Yellow do., at 32c., and Old do. at 30c.@32c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and prices are unsettled; Middlings, 84c @86c. ₩ lb.; sales and resales since our last, 850 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are scarce and quiet, but firm. We quote: Fustic, $27@$35; Jamaica Logwood, $19@$20; with sales of 120 tons St. Domingo do. at $21 50 @$22; Honduras do. $31@$33 ₩ ton.

FEATHERS—Are scarce and wanted at higher prices. Good to prime Live Geese 57c.@60c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in moderate request, at from $6 45@$6 75 ₩ cwt. Mackerel are in moderate demand and steady, including No. 1, at $14 75@$15 50; No. 2 at $9@$10 50; No. 3 at $6 87½@$8. Pickled Salmon are quiet at $23@$25 50 for No. 1 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring are more sought after at $3 75 for inferior Magdalen, to $6 25 for choice Labrador, ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring are plenty and in request, at 40c.@44c. for Scaled, and 30c.@34c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails for most kinds of State and Western Flour, to-day, and prices of desirable lots have advanced slightly. The receipts have been liberal, but receivers have not been eager to sell. Sales, since our last, 17,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 55@$5 75; poor to choice old and new extra State, at $6 15@$6 60, chiefly at $6 15@$6 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..........	$5 55 @$5 75
Extra State..........	6 15 @ 6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 40 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 20 @ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 40 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..........	6 65 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri..	7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 1,600 bbls. at $7 15@$7 80 for poor to good superfine; $6 85@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 750 bbls. Extra at $6 15@$6 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $5 75@$6 75 for superfine ₩ bbl. Sales, 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand and held firmly at $5 50 for Jersey, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 90 for Fairfax, $6 for Brandywine, and $5 90 for Atlantic Mills, ₩ bbl.; sales 410 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $3@$3 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in limited demand at former prices.

FRUIT—The inquiry has been moderate for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 20@$4 25, and Bunch do. at $4@$4 05 ₩ box. Currants, 15½c.@15¾c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention, chiefly from speculative buyers, and prices have again advanced 1c. ₩ bushel. Millers are buying very sparingly. The receipts have been limited. Sales since our last, 126,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 75; Amber Western at $1 51@$1 54—the latter an extreme rate; Red Western, at $1 42@$1 50; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and *Green Bay at $1 38@$1 41; Milwaukee Club at $1 36@$1 39; Chicago Spring at $1 34@$1 37½*, ₩ bush. Corn has been in good request, chiefly on speculation, at an advance of 1c. ₩ bushel, the market closing buoyantly. Very limited arrivals were reported to-day. Sales were made of 115,000 bushels at $1 07 @$1 08, chiefly $1 08, for Mixed Western in store, and $1 09½ for do. afloat, and $1 08@$1 10 for White and Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and nominal, at $1 20@$1 25, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats have been in fair request, and a shade firmer. We quote Canada at 83c.@83½c.; Prince Edward Island, 83c.; Western, 83½c.@84c.; State at 84c.@84½c., ₩ bushel. Sales 130,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in fair demand, at $1 35@$1 36 ₩ bushel; sales 7,100 bushels since our last. Barley Malt at $1 52½@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Sales 1,300 bushels.

Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Nov. 7.

	RECEIPTS. 1863.	1862.	SHIPMENTS. 1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls......	350,169	423,229	505,427	617,362
Wheat, bush....	11,309,362	13,089,307	12,173,224	13,977,803
Oats, bush......	768,499	300,176	147,398	46,720
Corn, bush......	282,748	207,046	73,720	6,973
Barley, bush....	189,697	109,226	69,938	10,046
Rye, bush......	123,564	158,511	69,039	126,612

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Toledo, Jan. 1 to Nov. 7.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Total, 1863......	946,351	5,415,180	1,631,630	769,691
Total, 1862......	1,319,831	8,477,988	3,241,623	195,941
Total, 1861......	1,139,319	5,469,801	4,828,728	82,870

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are quiet and somewhat unsettled. We quote the former at 21c.@21½c., and the latter at 14c.

HAY—North River continues in good demand and very firm at $1 15@$1 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in good request at 18c.@28c. for poor to choice New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₩ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been in less demand at 12½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are quiet at former quotations.

HIDES—Have been in more request and firmer. Buenos Ayres 29c.@29½c., Orenoco 27c.@27½c. ₩ lb.

IRON—The demand is fair, mainly for Pig, and prices are very firm. We quote: Scotch Pig at $41 50@$43 50; American at $38@$40; English Bar, common, $85, and refined $95@$97 50 ₩ ton; Russian Sheet, 17c.@18c.; English Sheet, 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in lively demand at $2 12½ @$2 25 ₩ M.

LIME—Continues in fair request at rising prices; Common Rockland at $1 35; Glen's Falls Lump at $1 35; Rockland Lump at $1 60; and Joints at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

LEAD—Pig is quiet, but held more firmly at $9 10 @$9 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Sheet 12c.; Bar 11c. ₩ lb.

NAILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Cut at 5c., and Clinch at 6c.@6½c. ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, but steady, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 17½@$3 22½ ₩ gallon; Resin, $40@$48 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$16 ₩ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in rather more demand generally at about previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale, at $1 10 @$1 12; do. Sperm, at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 98 @$2 05; Linseed, at $1 38@$1 40; No. 1 Lard, at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.@77½c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, at 28c.@29c.; Refined do. at 51c.@52c. free, and 42½c.@43½c. in bond, ₩ gallon. The Oil City *Monitor*, in its weekly article on the oil trade, says: "Quotations can be nothing more than nominal, as there are but few transactions. Dealers are not willing to take hold of the article, and it moves off slow. Parties having orders for future delivery at low figures, are interested in bringing down prices until they have fulfilled their contracts. This, we believe, is the principal cause of the present depression in the trade. Producers are not willing to be humbugged in this manner, as November is almost certain to reestablish September rates. Petroleum has an intrinsic market value that will maintain its equilibrium. Large quantities will soon be needed for the European market. On last Friday there was a pond freshet which brought down several thousand barrels. Quite a number of the boats stuck on the bar at the mouth of the creek, and some of them are there yet. We have had rain enough to spoil the roads and not sufficient to open navigation. The prospects are that there will be no rise until it is made by snow. This is a serious drawback to the oil business. We hear of a sale on last Saturday at $5 at this point, in bulk, and others this week at $4 and $4 50. Transactions are generally on private terms, and no sales are being made by parties who can hold their oil over."

OIL CAKE—Is in fair demand and steady, at $16@$52 ₩ ton; sales 75 tons Western Thin, for home use, at $47 ₩ ton. Oil Meal continues in fair request at $2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less active, but still very good, request to-day, and prices have again improved. Sales have been made since our last of 5,300 bbls., at $16@$18 12½, closing at $18 12½ @$18 25 for New Mess, $16 50@$16 62½ for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $16 for thin Mess; $19 75@$20 for clear Mess; $13@$13 50 for Sour Mess, and $11 87½@$12 50 (the latter rate for extra boneless) for Prime, ₩ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,500 bbls. New Mess, for January delivery, at $18 50, and 1,000 bbls. for December and January on private terms, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair request at 9c.@10c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Sales, 110 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand and very firm at 8c.@10½c., according to quality, ₩ lb. Sales 650 pkgs., including 500 boxes City Clear Middles, for December delivery, at 11c.@11½c., for long and short respectively, ₩ lb. Lard is in brisk request and advancing. Sales 5,300 tcs. and bbls., at 11½c.@12c. here, and 12½c. for January and February delivery. Also, last evening, 6,000 bbls. deliverable within the next five months on private terms. *Dressed Hogs are in good demand at 7½c.@7¾c.* ₩ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady to-day. Sales 480 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $11 75@$13 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 75@$25 50; India Mess, $26@$30 ₩ tierce. Sales 383 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₩ bbl.; sales 140 bbls. Butter continues in limited request for shipment and home use, at 20c.@34c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State ₩ lb. Cheese is selling slowly, at 11c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in, including East India at $7 25@$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand at steady prices, including Liverpool Ground at $1 65; do. Fine, $2 40@$2 55 ₩ sack; Turks Island, 48c.@50c. ₩ bushel.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and depressed. Clover, 10c.@10½c. for old, and 11½c.@12c. for new, which is more abundant, ₩ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 87½@$3 ₩ bushel; Timothy at $2 50@$2 65; Linseed at $3 50@$3 60, ₩ bushel.

SPELTER—Has been in limited demand at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been in slack request since our last at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Have been moderately active, but firm, with sales reported, since our last, of 975 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@13½c.; Cuba at 12c.@13½c.; and Porto Rico at 12c.@13½c.; 1,000 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request, ranging from 14c.@17½c. ₩ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Loaf Sugar at 17½c.; Crushed and Granulated at 17c.; Ground at 16½c.; White A at 16½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 225,000 lbs., at 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12c.@12¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand; prices firm.

TIN—Has been in fair request, including Straits at 45½c.@46c., and Banca at 54½c.@55c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The market has been quiet since our last. Prices have not varied materially. The depression in Exchange has had the effect of checking export purchases. Sales 174 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@21c., and 69 cases Seed Leaf at 18c.@42c. ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive, at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 63½c.@64c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The demand for all descriptions continues active, and the tendency of prices is decidedly toward a higher range. At the auction sales yesterday, the manufacturing interest was well represented, and the competition for all the desirable lots offered was quite brisk, enabling holders to realize very satisfactory prices, especially for the California and South American Wools. The sale was a great success, thanks to the excellent manner in which it was conducted. All parties seem pleased with the results. The lots disposed of comprised 824 bales California and Oregon at from 22½c.@60c.; 122 bales Super Pulled at 50c.@57c.; 283 bales Mestizo at 16½c.@31c.; 65 bales Portuguese at 15c.@20c.; 29 bales Adelaide at 15c.@30c., and 93 bales Cape at 10c.@38c., chiefly at 15½c.@18c. for more or less damaged, ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet to-day, but rates very firm. For Liverpool the engagements included 100 bbls. Flour, at 1s. ₩ bbl.; 300 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s. 6d. ₩ tierce, and 4,500 pkgs. Provisions, part by steamer, at 35s.@40s. ₩ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 60 tons Oil Cake on private terms, and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d per ton. For Glasgow, 250 pkgs. Provisions, at 21s.@21s. 6d per ton. For Havre, 500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ₩ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash'ton..	Nov. 14..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Nova Scotian......	Nov. 14..	Quebec......	Liverpool.
Adriatic..........	Nov. 17..	New-York....	Liverpool.
China..........	Nov. 18..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Louisiana..........	Nov. 20..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Edinburgh..........	Nov. 21..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Hansa..........	Nov. 21..	New-York....	Bremen.
Asia..........	Nov. 25..	Boston......	Liverpool.
Sidon..........	Nov. 25..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Teutonia..........	Nov. 28..	New-York....	Southampton.
City of London....	Nov. 28..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Persia..........	Dec. 2..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Europa..........	Dec. 9..	Boston......	Liverpool.
Borussia..........	Dec. 12..	New-York....	Southampton.
Adriatic..........	Dec. 17..	New-York....	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh..........	Oct. 28..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Glasgow..........	Oct 31..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Sidon..........	Nov. 3..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Teutonia..........	Nov. 3..	Southampton.	New-York.
City of London....	Nov. 4..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Persia..........	Nov. 7..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Anglia..........	Nov. 10..	Liverpool....	Boston.
Louisiana..........	Nov. 10..	Liverpool....	New-York.
City of Baltimore..	Nov 11..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Europa..........	Nov. 14..	Liverpool....	Boston.
City of Limerick..	Nov. 14..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Borussia..........	Nov. 17..	Southampton.	New-York.
City of New-York.	Nov. 18..	Liverpool....	New-York.
Canada..........	Nov. 28..	Liverpool....	Boston.

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star......	Nov. 14..	New-York....	N.O. *via* Hav.
Yazoo..........	Nov. 18..	New-York....	New-Orleans.
Columbia..........	Nov. 24..	New-York....	N.O. *via* Hav.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Tubal Cain....	Nov. 14..	New-York..	St. Domingo, &c.
Corsica..........	Dec. 7..	New-York..	Havana *via* Nassau

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Germania, via* Southampton and Hamburg, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Washington* will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.......... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......... 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.......... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—WM. S. CUNLIFFE, LATE OF NEWBURGH, about 38 years old, dark complexion, dressed in black, with crape on stovepipe hat; he suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from Brooklyn on or about Friday, Oct. 9, last. Any information concerning him addressed to Mr. ABRAHAM BEAL, No. 12 Centre-st., New-York, will be gratefully acknowledged by his distracted wife and family.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
The subscribers offer for sale—
1 Double Cylinder Printing Machine, with sheet flyer; size of bed, 31x54.
1 Double Cylinder Printing Machine, without sheet flyers; size of bed, 34x64.
1 Double Cylinder Printing Machine, with sheet flyer; size of bed, 31x46.
1 Second-hand Adams Press; platin, 26x40.
The above are all second hand machines. Are warranted in first-rate order, having been thoroughly repaired.
Will be sold on application to
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
No. 32 Chambers st.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid; an additional 1 per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December; on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Nov. 6, 1863. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of THE DALTON KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
JOS. DALTON,
G. M. VANDERLIP,
G. H. GURLEY,
JOSEPH DELLA TORRE and
DAVID P. RHOADES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

MARINE ENGINE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class condensing vertical beam engine; diameter of cylinder, seventy-two inches; length of stroke, eleven feet; built by West Point foundry; has been in use five years. For particulars address JOHN BIRKBECK, No. 118 Adams-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

"ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE, MOTHER."—"They Pray for us at Home," each 25 cents. "Union Collection," 36 quartets for piano and violin, 50 cents. Superior Italian and French silk violin strings, 25 cents, mailed. Musical instruments repaired.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

FLOUR.—2,000 BBLS. HECKERS' KNICKERBOCKER, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to WOTHERSPOON & CO., Post's Buildings, No. 6 Hanover-st.

INCE HALLS CANNEL COAL ALWAYS on hand, with other coals. W. L. NORTHAM, No. 375 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock.
And the three following days at the same hour:

IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.

Comprising large consignments of choice standard works in all departments, in rich and substantial bindings, and new miscellaneous publications, including expensively illustrated and handsomely bound books. Also, photograph albums in great variety, &c., &c., and also invoices of stationery and ambrotypes. The whole to be sold, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars, see catalogue, to be had at the salesroom.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rich English velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, rosewood and mahogany tete-a-tetes, arm-chairs, lounges and parlor chairs, French plate oval and pier mirrors, mahogany buffet, mahogany and oak bedsteads, bureaus and washstand, black walnut extension table, hair mattress, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a very superior carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Hale & Co. of this City, with all the modern improvements; also, mahogany grand piano, by Webster.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 14, 1863, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., a large variety of household furniture, sofas, lounges, black walnut bookcase, sideboard, oak and mahogany chairs, carpets, bedsteads and bedding, kitchen furniture, oil paintings, large lot woolen blankets, one English beer pump and pipe, three fine large bar counters, lot demijohns and contents, one light buggy wagon, with leather top, horses, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A dark brown horse, 9 years old, 16½ hands high, kind and gentle in all harness, very easy under the saddle and an excellent family horse. Also, a low, one-seated Phaeton, in perfect order, made by Wood & Bros.; harness, blankets, whip, &c.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF STALLIONS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 instant, will be sold FIVE STALLIONS, the property of the United States. Sale to take place at Reilly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

D. M. SEAMAN,
REAL ESTATE & STOCK AUCTIONEER,
No. 14 Pine-st.,
Offers for sale Home, Arctic, Lamar, Rutgers, Citizens', Hope, Fulton, Phenix, Beekman, Columbia, Corn Exchange, Stuyvesant, Eagle and North American Insurance Stocks.
ALSO—Belt Railroad, Metropolitan, Citizens' and Bridgeport Gas Stocks.
NOTICE.
Real Estate and Stock auction sales solicited and attended to on favorable terms.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co., M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be open at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to J. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transit certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The handsome, four-story, English basement house, No. 9 East 27th-st., near 5th-av., in fine order; 18x55 feet.
Also, the elegant, four-story, brown-stone house, high stoop, 26x60, No. 178 2d-av.; parlors lately frescoed and in perfect order; strictly first-class. A portion of the parlor furniture (nearly new) will be sold with the house, if desired.
Also, two lots, 50x100, with the buildings thereon, lately occupied by the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company, Nos. 254 and 256 West 27th-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, or could be converted into dwellings at a small expense. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—2,300 acres of superior land on Long Island, lying on the Long Island Railroad, and extending north to Ronkonkoma Lake, and affording most beautiful building sites upon its border. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick dwelling-house No. 266 3d-st.; size of lot, 25 feet front and rear by 98 feet deep; house about 42 feet deep. Price, $5,000. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 60 William-st., from 12 till 3 o'clock.

WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE.—The water-power on Bronx River, about 18 feet fall, with one or more acres of land, at Scarsdale Depot of New-York and Harlem Railroad. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 83 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 200 West 43d-st.; price, $5,600, $2,100 cash required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 776 6th-av., or A. R. MACDONOUGH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 53 West 44th-st., in good order. Price $6,500. Terms easy. Apply at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 13, or at the house.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWELVE LOTS or less on 22d and 23d sts., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Inquire of the owner, WILLIAM M. BAXTER, No. 144 East 40th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, unfurnished, consisting of basement, kitchen and first floor; lower part of the City preferred. Address G. F. P. No. 156 Franklin-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order.
Regimental Order.
Regimental Descriptive.
Regimental Letter.
Regimental Index.
Sergeants' Sashes.
Drum Snares.
Brass Scales, N. C. Staff.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.
Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.
A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles,)" and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor on the twelfth day of November instant,
Sealed proposals are hereby invited for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City, beyond the harbor, for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, the successful bidder to purchase the boats, and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired term of his contract, and to look for compensation, in addition to the sums to be paid under the existing contract, during its continuance, only to the price to be paid for said removal by the owners or occupants of the said sinks or privies, or the person or persons emptying the same, and give two sureties in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.
Said proposals must be delivered at the office of the City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-street, on or before Tuesday, 24th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector.
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine of 50 to 100 horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order, and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REOPENING SERVICES.—THE 7TH-ST. M. E. Church (between 2d and 3d avs.) having been closed for repairs, will be reopened for Divine Service on SUNDAY next, the 15th inst. Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN in the evening at 7 o'clock. The Youth's Missionary Society, (in connection with the Sabbath School,) will hold their regular monthly meeting in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, Rev. JOHN PECK, Jr., and the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME. The public are cordially invited to attend.

IMPORTANT FREEDMEN'S MEETING in the Brooklyn Athenæum, Rev. M. H. SMITH, Pastor, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. FISKE has been directed by Maj.-Gen. GRANT, and Col. HAWKS by Maj.-Gen. BANKS, to proceed North and lay before the people the sufferings of the freedmen in their Departments. At the meeting on Sunday evening their instructions from their Generals will be given, and interesting addresses will be made.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—THE FIRST OF A SERies of sermons on the subject of Sunday Schools, (agreeably to a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Sunday School Union and Church Book Society,) will be preached by the Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, in Calvary Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Superintendents, teachers, and persons interested in Sunday Schools are invited to attend.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT"—West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 15, morning service and sermon in French, Rev. Dr. VERREN, to commence at 10½ o'clock.
The Evening Services will be opened on SUNDAY, and continue during the season, under the charge of Rev. H. B. STOWELL. This entire service will be in English, and will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THE Anniversary meeting of the Benevolent Society of St. Ann's Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, in the Church, service commencing at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D.D., of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, and a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Society.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The eighth discourse of this series, "Lot," will be delivered by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Just Shall Live by Faith*. And at 7 o'clock P. M.: Subject—*The First Step Heavenward*. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ, meets at University Building, Washington-square, every FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to worship God and break bread together in remembrance of the Lord's death till He comes. The gospel is preached in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. The seats are free, and no collection is made.

"CHRISTIAN IN THE HOUSE OF THE INTERPRETER" will be the subject of discourse by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—being one of series on the Gospel as illustrated by "Pilgrim's Progress." Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M. All are invited.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICES REGULARLY every SABBATH in the large Hall, 8th-av., corner 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Sabbath School 9 o'clock A. M. Subject for Evening discourse—*Pentecost—Its Design and End During this Dispensation, etc.* The clergy specially invited. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their monthly meeting in the Collegiate R. D. Church, on 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion: *The Mutual Relations of Superintendents and Teachers.*

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BEFORE the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D.D. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREgation of the new Dispensation, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning and evening, Inspirational and Trance speaking. Afternoon, short lecture and Conference. Collections taken up.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—CORNER CLINton-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, will preach in this house on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD, former Pastor of the Church, will preach at 7 o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome extended to strangers. Seats cheerfully provided.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning, *Submission to God*; in the evening, *The Life of David*. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this Church SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROACH. Sermon in reference to the death of the late Rev. JOHN ELLIS. Services at 3 and 7 P. M., to be conducted by Dr. and Mrs. PALMER. Seats free.

FLEET-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society, at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. H. B. RIDGEWAY and C. D. FOSS.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this Church will worship in the hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—58th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach in the morning. Subject: *Second Voice from the Cross*. One of the pastors of the Third Presbytery at 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. No evening service hereafter.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY in the MORNING at 10½ and in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, by GEO. STORRS, Editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

TABERNACLE FOR STRANGERS, YOUNG MEN, EVERYBODY—Broadway, below Astor-place.—Rev. C. C. GOSS preaches at 11 o'clock, on *The Last Great Drama*, and at 7½ o'clock the last of the series on *The Moral Aspects of our City*. Children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of St. Paul's M. E. Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church northeast corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Sermon by Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN. P. K. DICKINSON, Rec. Sec'y.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN—IRVING HALL.—The Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the sixth of a series of discourses on the *Early History of Christianity*, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Non-churchgoing young men especially invited.

TO YOUNG MEN, CLERKS, APPRENTICES, &c.—Prof. MATTISON will preach, as usual, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The evening discourse, addressed to young men, will be upon *The Elements of Success in Life*. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—THE REV. F. W. GRAVES will preach in this Church, near East Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*A Question Often Asked but Seldom Answered.*

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 4TH-av. and 22d-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN COOKMAN, a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

S. S. SNOW, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH of Mount Zion, and author of the new book entitled *The Voice of Elias, or Prophecy Restored*, will preach the New Dispensation on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery. Seats free.

PROGRESSIVE MEETINGS.—THEODORE D. WELD will speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Truth and its Antagonisms*. And at 7½ P. M.; subject—*The Havoc of Creeds*. Seats free.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER OF OLIver and Henry sts. Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. S. J. KNAPP, of Bethesda Baptist Church; at 3 P. M. by Rev. IRA R. STEWARD; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. A. CLARK. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church (37th-st., corner Lexington-av.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION—14TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. JOHN F. APPLETON will preach in this church SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3, and 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE TESTIMONY OF SCRIPTURE TO THE FUTURE GLORY OF CHRIST.—A lecture will be delivered (the Lord permitting) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square, on the above subject, when the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ will be proved to be personal and pre-millennial. Christians who love the truth, acknowledge the authority of Scripture, and desire to know what it teaches on this important and much neglected subject, are affectionately invited to attend. No expense of any kind is imposed on those who come.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts.—Course of Sabbath Evening Sermons. The twelfth of the Course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. E. ROCKWELL, of Brooklyn, SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 10½ by the Pastor, as usual.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. WM. H. WASHBURN, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject in the evening—*The Destruction of the World by Fire*. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at the usual hours. He is now preaching a series of Sabbath evening sermons on the *United States in Prophecy*. Seats provided for strangers. Sabbath school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector. The holy rite of Confirmation will be administered in this Church by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, on SUNDAY EVENING next. Divine service commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE LATE BALL.—REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject of Morning Discourse—*National Levity in Time of National Affliction Incompatible with Good Morals and Good Taste*. Seats free. The public are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the old Brewery. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. The great number of visitors to this School sufficiently indicate that the original public interest in it is in no respect diminished.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D.D., will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, FROM WISconsin, will preach regularly to the New Congregational Society, at Livingston Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Residents of the vicinity are invited.

REV. JOHN LORD WILL GIVE HIS third lecture on the Fall of Rome in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*The Catastrophe.*
Course Tickets, $1; single admission, 50 cents.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—PREACHING on SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½, on the *Doctrinal Consequences.*

FIFTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Irving-place, Dr. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND ASSISTANT LAUNDRESS OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A respectable young woman desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer; good cook and baker; no objection to do general housework; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 373 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman with two years' City reference, wants a situation as above; also, a girl as chambermaid and waitress; will go together or seperate. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman, as cook; no objection to assist in washing; five years' reference from last place; can be seen for two days, at No. 21 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—An American widow lady wishes a position as housekeeper or family seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and operating on all of the first-class sewing machines; is economical and ideal; first-class City references as to honesty and character. Call at No. 99 Grand-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young lady, in some good family, as housekeeper; she understands all the duties of a good housekeeper; widower's family preferred; highest reference given. Address, for two days, M. C. C., Box No. 167 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN EXPERIenced young German woman wants a situation as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing, or to take care of one or two children in a private family; would be willing to teach them the German language. Apply at No. 1 3d-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is also a good plain seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 East 31st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid and assist in washing; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; good City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES a situation as housekeeper, lady's companion or governess to young children; best of references. Call or address H. J., No. 62 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY THE charge of some respectable household, or would act as companion to an aged or invalid lady; is fully competent for either situation and can furnish the best of references; would accept a small compensation if otherwise suited. Address H. A. H., Station D. Bible House.

ON DEMANDE UNE JEUNE PERSONNE Française, parlant la langue parfaitement et sachant un peu l'Anglais, pour enseigner le Français à des enfants. S'adresser à 130 5th-av., à 1 heures du soir.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, experienced double-entry book-keeper, quick and correct, of first-class business qualifications generally, a situation in a good house as book-keeper, correspondent, manager or other position requiring capability and energy. Salary depending to merit and the direction of employer. Good reference. Address W. H., Box No. 160 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, Protestant; is a good gardener in all its branches; can care and drive horses, milk, &c.; has City reference, and will engage for low wages. Address GARDENER, Box No. 112 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation, by a married man, no family; understands the business in all its branches, including greenhouse and grapery; can give the best of references. Address M. W., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman, who has had long experience in first-class families, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, wants a situation as coachman to a good family in the City; is strictly sober, honest and attentive to his duty; has good City reference. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, No. 27 East 13th-st.

HELP WANTED

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS—RETAIL TRADE.

WANTED—A salesman of first-rate ability, who thoroughly understands the business, and is accustomed to the City retail trade. An advantageous opening for one that can come well recommended. Applicants will state age, references and salary expected; no others will be noticed. Address HORTON, Box No. 111 Times Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, AN EXPErienced man (single) capable of taking charge of a small place in the country; must thoroughly understand gardening, the cultivation of grapes and fruit, the care of horses, cows, &c., and be willing to make himself generally useful; or a man and his wife (without children;) the wife a good cook and laundress, would be taken together. Apply by letter, with references, to Box No. 1,348 Post-office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, an assistant book-keeper, one who thoroughly understands his business; must be a good and rapid penman, quick and accurate accountant, of good habits, and able to give first-class references. Salary $600. Address BANKERS, Box No. 3,696 Post-office.

A COOK.—A FAMILY RESIDING IN THE country, at a short distance from the City, require a cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Good City references positively required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 49 East 23d-st.

A COOK—WANTED, WHO IS A GOOD BAKER and willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply to-day or Monday, before 12 o'clock, at No. 15 East 37th-st.

SHIRT SALESMAN WANTED.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. have a vacancy for a first-class salesman, to travel with samples of shirts and other furnishing goods.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMEN Jewelers; also, one to do jobbing. Apply to GEO. O. STREET, No. 15 John-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMer; salary $75 per month. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 1 Chatham-square.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A boy 15 years of age; must come well recommended. Address Box No. 915 Post-office.

COOPERS WANTED—WHO CAN TRIM BARrels, as well as make new work, by CHAS. A. BURT, Burt's Brewery, Albany, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING HORSES.—ABOUT 15 HORSES can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, within convenient distance of New-York; roomy stable and good attendance. Apply at No. 31 Chambers-st., up stairs, or No. 27 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK BAY HORSE, OVER 15 hands high, stylish action and gentle in harness; suitable for a coupe or park phaeton. Apply at stable, No. 31 East 12th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CASTRI.
Seats can be secured at Niblo's Garden, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 7 Wall-st.
THIS EVENING (Saturday,) Nov. 14,
LAST NIGHT OF
J. GRAU'S NEW ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
AND ONLY APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF
THE NEW PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO,
MLLE. PAULINA CASTRI.
And last appearance of
MADAME VERA LORINI.
On which occasion will be presented the entire opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
And the celebrated last act of
LA FAVORITA.
CARD.
Mr. Grau regrets to be compelled to announce that, notwithstanding the unqualified success which has attended the introductory debuts of his new company of artists, the performance of Saturday evening will be positively the last in New-York for the present, as he is unable to retain possession of Niblo's Garden, and cannot obtain another theatre suitable to operatic purposes.
Mlle. CASTRI will make her debut as.......LUCIA.
STEFANI as Edgardo. MORELLI as Ashton.
BARILI as Raimondo. Mme. MORRA as Alice.
MADAME VERA LORINI
will appear in the renowned last act of
LA FAVORITA, in the role of LEONORA,
in which she created such a profound sensation on the occasion of her debut on Wednesday evening last.
STEFANI as Fernando. BARILI as Balthazar.
Conductor and Musical Director.......Signor MUZIO.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the engagement of
EDWIN FORREST,
when he will appear, in compliance with very general desire, as
OTHELLO.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, reappearance of
MATILDA HERON,
who will resume her engagement, making
HER LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON AS CAMILLE.
Seats may be secured in the box-office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
JUDITH.
Director.......MAX MARETZEK.
TO-NIGHT—JUDITH.
THIRD GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock.
SECOND NIGHT OF
JUDITH.
The universal approbation with which Peri's grand Opera of "Judith" was received at its first representation on Wednesday, and the unanimous request made by the public Press for its immediate repetition, have induced the director to present it on this occasion for the last time, as it has to be withdrawn to make room for other novelties.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of Peri's grand opera of
JUDITH,
with new and magnificent costumes, new scenery, appointments, military band, increased orchestra, etc., and the following most extraordinary cast:
JUDITH.......MME. J. MEDORI
ABRIMINA.......MLLE. H. SULZER
JONATHAS.......SIG. F. MAZZOLENI
HOLOFERNES.......SIG. F. BELLINI
ELIAKIM.......SIG. H. BIACHI
ARZAEL.......MISS MILNER
ELIEZER.......SIG. MULLER
CONDUCTOR.......SIG. J. NUNO
Secured seats and tickets may now be obtained at the regular ticket offices.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE OF
IL TROVATORE,
WITH ITS UNPARALLELED CAST.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

IRVING HALL—THEODORE THOMAS.
FOURTH POPULAR MUSICAL MATINEE.
SATURDAY, NOV. 14.
Doors open at 12, commence at 1 o'clock.
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON
And
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL
will assist on this occasion, together with
FULL ORCHESTRA.
PROGRAMME OF ORCHESTRAL PIECES:
Symphony in D, by Beethoven.
Overture to Oberon, by Weber.
Quartette from Rigoletto, by Verdi.
The Bon-Bon Polka, by Strauss.
The Gedankenflug Waltz, by Strauss.
Nocturne and March, from "Midsummer Night's Dream."
Single tickets, 50 cents. Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one matinee, or one person to six matinees, $2.
Tickets for sale at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis' music-store, No. 769 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 543 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s music-store, No. 547 Broadway; Firth, Son & Co.'s music-store, No. 563 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig, stationers, No. 113 Broadway; and Schuberth's music store, 20 Spring-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LAST NIGHT OF GRAU'S OPERA.
DEBUT OF MLLE. CASTRI.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
AND VERA LORINI IN FAVORITA.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT—PERFECT FOR $5. No person can fail to have a thorough knowledge of the instrument in 12 lessons for $5. Banjoes furnished for practice. Persons can rely on this advertisement—all that is said is done. A few more pupils accepted. The rudiments, and two perfect tunes of the pupil's choice, taught the first, whether the pupil has the slightest ear for music or not. Address G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 260 Times Office.

J. GRAU'S NEW AND CELEBRATED ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY—Embracing Mesdames Vera Lorini, Paulina Castri, Morensi; Signors Stefani, Morelli and Muzio—will appear in New-Haven on MONDAY, Hartford on TUESDAY, in Springfield on WEDNESDAY, and in Philadelphia on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE
VARIETY OF
FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,
IN STYLES AND PRICES WITHOUT COMPETITION.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND COLLARS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION RIDING BELTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
UMBRELLAS,
WALKING CANES,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
UNION DRESSES,
COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN
AND MERINO STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
SHETLAND FALLS
SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,
INFANTS' BOOTS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.
An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—AT WILTON, CONN.—Boys fitted for mercantile business in a thorough and practical manner; terms from $120 to $160 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

A VISITING GOVERNESS.—WANTED—A situation as visiting governess by a lady of long experience in teaching the English branches. Inquire at Ferris Female Institute, No. 125 Madison-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1863.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
UNPARALLELED COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
THE GREATEST WONDERS,
AND
BEST AND LIVELIEST AMUSEMENTS
IN THE CITY OR IN AMERICA.
THE TALLEST BOY
THE TALLEST BOY
AND
THE SMALLEST MAN
THE SMALLEST MAN
THE SMALLEST MAN
ever heard of.
THE GIANT BOY.
THE GIANT BOY.
THE GIANT BOY.
ONLY 15 YEARS OLD, AND 8 FEET HIGH.
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING.
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING.
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING.
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING.
25 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH,
AND
WEIGHS BUT 17 POUNDS!
WEIGHS BUT 17 POUNDS!
WEIGHS BUT 17 POUNDS!
Human eyes never saw such a contrast!
THE TALLEST! AND THE SHORTEST!
THE TALLEST! AND THE SHORTEST!
THE HIGHEST! AND THE LOWEST!
THE HIGHEST! AND THE LOWEST!
A MAMMOTH GIANT AND PIGMY DWARF!
The one not knee high to the other! They will be seen at all hours every day and evening.
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
TWO MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½,
the charming Musical Drama,
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT,
with that beautiful and accomplished artist,
MRS. WILLIAM GOMERSAL AS JOSEPHINE.
at each, beside the
GREAT SPECTRAL DRAMA,
BRUNHILDA, OR WAKE NOT THE DEAD,
condensed into one act, in which
THE SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST,
is introduced, will also be performed.
MISS DORA DAWRON,
THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
will also appear in her
WONDERFUL DOUBLE-VOICE AND CHARACTER
singing first in the male voice and costume, and change instantly to the feminine.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY.
MONS. ALEXANDRE, MAGICIAN,
gives his wonderful tricks and feats of Magic
EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.
Three Splendid groups of
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
one representing the
DYING SCENE OF A SPANISH CHIEFTAIN,
in his encampment in the mountains of Old Castile; another, the Spanish heroine,
THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA,
accompanied by her guerrilla band,
ATTACKING THE FRENCH ARMY—
a spirited and lifelike representation; the other,
KING CHARLES THE SECOND
and
NELL GWYN,
two very beautiful and lifelike figures.
TROPICAL COLORED FISH.
THE LIVING MONSTER PYTHON.
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
All Complimentary Tickets now out must be used before the 15th day of November, as there will be no free tickets after that date.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress.......Mrs. John Wood.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE!
HOUSES CROWDED
to witness the last new Burlesque, playing in London over two hundred nights, being a shameful travestie on the "Duke's Motto," and entitled
THE MOTTO,
I AM "ALL THERE."
First time in America.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD as HENRI LAGADERE.
The hit of the season is produced at this Theatre in a most elaborate manner, with
NEW SCENERY, by James E. Hayes.
NEW COSTUMES, by Miss C. Flannery.
NEW PROPERTIES, by William Henry.
MACHINERY, by Chas. Long.
NEW MUSIC, by Thomas Baker.
AND FULL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
MONKEY SHINES, BY SIGNOR JACK SMITH.
The performance will commence with a new Comedietta by Geo. Jamieson, entitled
THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.
Principal characters by
Mr. Geo. Jamieson. Mrs. Sloan.
Mr. Thos. Owens. Mrs. Sedley Brown.
Doors open at 7. Performances commence 7¾.
BOX-BOOK OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY AMPITHEATRE.
No. 485 Broadway.
L. B. LENT.......Manager.
WILL SHORTLY OPEN
WILL SHORTLY OPEN
WILL SHORTLY OPEN
WITH AN UNEQUALED ARRAY
OF
CELEBRATED EQUESTRIANS, EQUESTRIENNES, GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, ACROBATS, VOLTIGEURS AND EQUILBRISTS,
and the finest collection of
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
in America. The resources of the establishment will combine facilities for the production of every description of
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES,
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS
AND
HIPPODRAMTIC SPECTACLE,
with a degree of splendor, completeness and effect never surpassed on this Continent.
☞ For further particulars see future advertisements.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS! THE PUBLIC ENCHANTED!
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL EXHIBITION IN THE COUNTRY.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
Crowds of our citizens are nightly entranced by the wonderful variety, accuracy and beauty of the Views of Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of every part of the world now on exhibition at Hope Chapel. A thousand of these are in the collection, and more than fifty are shown EVERY EVENING, on a canvas measuring 600 square feet, illuminated by the most powerful light known to science.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; performance to commence at 7½ precisely.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN
from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries No. 625 Broadway, containing the contributions of members and choice selections from the studios and private galleries, among which are the celebrated pictures of
THE HORSE FAIR,
BY ROSA BONHEUR,
AND WASHINGTON ALLSTON'S GREAT WORK,
THE PROPHET JEREMIAH.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.
The Second
PROMENADE CONCERT,
(Third Series,)
Will take place at
THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1863.
Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the regiment only.
Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the Concert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MLLE. CASTRI—LAST NIGHT OF
J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. CASTRI, AND LAST APPEARANCE
OF VERA LORINI, LUCIA AND FAVORITA.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE,
"MERCY'S DREAM."
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OPERA TO-NIGHT.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
MLLE. PAULINA CASTRI,
IN LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. VERA LORINI,
IN LA FAVORITA.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY CONSISTING of five adults, two servants and child, desire board in a good location for the Winter, with private table, for which a liberal price will be paid. References exchanged. Address Box No. 2,011 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, between 5th and 3d avs. and 14th and 23d sts., with privileges of bath and gas and fire in room. Terms must be moderate. Address B. R. S., Pearl-st. House, stating terms, for two days.

THE GRANT HOUSE—NOS. 46 AND 48 NEW Bowery, near Chatham-square and Chambers-st.; new house, just opened; best beds in the City for prices charged; rooms 25 to 50 cents per day; $1 to $3 per week. Dining department about opening.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED, WITH fire and gas, for a lady, in a very respectable family. Apply at No. 282 4th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—NO. 214 FOURTH-ST., FURnished; one large and two small rooms, to gentlemen, without board.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD—A PARCEL of UNITED STATES COUPONS, &c., Nos. 37,078 to 37,101 and 37,126 to 37,131 inclusive, $3 65 each; Nos. 14,131 to 14,133 and 14,137, $18 25 each; Nos. 18,556 to 18,557 inclusive, $30 each, and other papers of no possible value to the finder. Messrs. COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st., are authorized to pay $50 to the finder on leaving them at their office.

$200 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,809 to 61,816 inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 165 William-st.

THE NEW SCALE, PATENTED DEC. 23, 1863.—Cheap, durable and accurate. Manufactured by the Sampson & Tibbits Scale Company, Green Island, N. Y. JOHN ROWE, Treasurer and General Agent, No. 15 Dey-st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
SEVENTH WEEK.
The immense attraction of
THE NEW PLAY,
ROSEDALE,
continuing to produce houses full to the ceiling, it will be given
EVERY EVENING.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mrs. VERNON,
Mr. G. HOLLAND, Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. DALY, Miss BENNETT,
Mr. BROWNE, Miss LE BRUN,
all in the cast.

WINTER GARDEN.
The Management announce with pleasure
THE COMPLETE TRIUMPH
OF
THE NEW IRISH LEGENDARY DRAMA
OF
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN;
Which has been nightly received with
THE MOST UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM
BY
OVERFLOWING HOUSES,
And achieved
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
No other drama, with the exception of
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
Has been presented to the public
SO RACY OF THE IRISH SOIL,
SO FULL OF EMOTIONAL POWER
AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
The illustrative scenery, by J. R. Smith, is of the most picturesque and charming character, and the wild scene of
THE DEVIL'S CRAIG
Has seldom been surpassed for
PERFECTION OF PICTURE.
The character of
TERRENCE O'MOORE,
BY
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.
The other characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, [illegible] Bowers, Hind, Hagan, Sefton, Mrs. Chanfrau, Hinde, Floyd, &c.
The drama of KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN will be followed by the pleasant protean play of
THRICE MARRIED,
in which
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
will sustain
FOUR CHARACTERS,
in which she will sing "Cherry Ripe," the popular Irish air "Barney O'Hea," a German, French and Spanish Song, and dance the celebrated dance of Andalusia, "La Scquadilla."
Vivian Ripple, an artist.......Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager.......Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager.......Mr. B. A. Baker.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,
The Romantic Irish Drama,
KATE KEARNEY,
Or the
FAIRY OF THE LAKES.
Ned Ryan.......Mr. Walter Lennox.
Lanty O'Laughlin.......Mr. Whiting.
Kate Kearney (with songs).......Miss Mary Shaw.
Rose Kearney.......Miss E. Couran.
Fairy of the Lakes.......Miss S. Singleton.
In the course of the piece, the
DONNYBROOK FAIR DANCE.
NEW SCENERY.
ALL THE ORIGINAL MUSIC.
GHOST MANIA,
in which Mr. Lennox, Mr. Mackin, Mr. Gourlay, Mr. Reed, Misses Couran and Troy will appear.
On MONDAY EVENING
Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
will make his first appearance.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
COURSE OF THREE HUMOROUS LECTURES.
AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
On SATURDAYS, 14th, 21st, and 28th of November, 1863.
Commencing with
"OUR FIRST BABY"
(Sequel to the Lecture on "Courtship and Marriage.")
A TALE OF HOME.
SATURDAY EVENING, November 14.
Ticket for the Course, $1. Single Admission, 50 cts. Which will include Reserved Seats, if purchased before the evening of the Lecture.
Tickets to be had at PYLE'S Drug Store, corner Fulton and Pierrepont; DICKINSON'S, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1863,
UN DUEL SANS RICHELIEU.
Play in three acts, by M. Melesville.
Doors open at 7¾; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

CAUTION.
Fallon's Original Exhibition of the Stereopticon, which has received such enthusiastic commendation from the Press and public during its most successful engagements at Irving Hall, New-York; the Athenæum, Brooklyn; Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, and in all the Eastern cities, is being extensively imitated, under all sorts of names and by all sorts of persons, some of them using old magic lanterns, dissolving views, &c., &c., &c., and by slightly changing the name, and in some cases copying our bills and notices, these parties endeavor to give the impression that theirs is the original, or an equally meritorious exhibition. The latest of these imitators use the words Stereophan and Stereoscopticon. Without disparaging others, I desire that the public may not be imposed upon. Our Exhibition is under the direction of Tilly Haynes, Springfield, Mass., with whom all engagements must be made. We are now filling an engagement before the Lecture Association, at New-Haven, Conn. Our future engagements will be duly announced. For further information we refer to Mr. HARRISON, of Irving Hall, New-York. JOHN FALLON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LAST OPERA NIGHT OF GRAU'S NEW COMPANY.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
OF
MLLE. CASTRI—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
STEFANI AND MORELLI.
AND VERA LORINI IN LA FAVORITA.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC IN SHEET FORM.
"Onward and Upward," "The Union Must Stand," "The Nation's Prayer for Thanksgiving Day," "I'll Go to That Beautiful Land," "The Lion of Judah," "Faint Not, Droop Not, Weary Pilgrims," "We'll Wait Till Jesus Comes," "Lord Give Us Faith," "The Bright Hill of Glory," "Shall We Meet no More to Part," "Dare to be Right," "Alas! and Did My Saviour Bleed." Price 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen; $3 per 100; mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—With all modern improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, made to order and fully guaranteed; cost $650; for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 113 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
at No. 758 Broadway.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 161 FIFTH-AV.
Gentlemen's Evening Class MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8 P. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 161 FIFTH-AV. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Pupils can commence at any time.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by an active, energetic man of very general and extensive business experience, a permanent situation where responsibility, judgment and trust are required, to wit: buying and selling, superintending, manufacturing, improving property, soliciting business, collecting and securing debts, &c. Having traveled through the States and dealt extensively in produce, will give undoubted satisfaction and reference; also, $10,000 to $15,000 in property as collateral, and one month on trial. Address PERSEVERANCE, care C. H. Oliver, No. 7 Beekman-st.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, well versed with business in the City, and having a large acquaintance in the country, will want a situation on a salary, or as a partner, in three weeks from this date. All inquiries addressed to J. S., Box No. 2,046 Post-office, New-York, within one week, will be promptly answered either in person or by letter.

PARTNER.—I WILL SELL ONE HALF INTEREST in the best no-chimney coal-oil burner in New-York for $100 cash. Address G. M., Box No. 129 Times Office.

AN EXTENSIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Flour and Grocery business for sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 541 9th-av., corner of 42d-st.

WOMEN'S LOYAL LEAGUE LECTURES.
A course of six lectures will be given under the auspices of the Women's Loyal National League, in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute.
Their object is to promote just views in reference to Liberty and Union.
The first of the series, at which Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preside, will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, by Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, late Superintendent of Contrabands at Port Royal, and Hon. HORACE GREELEY. They will be succeeded by Judge WM. D. KELLEY, M. C., of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20; E. P. WHIPPLE, of Boston, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23; FRED. DOUGLASS, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1; and by GEO. W. CURTIS and WENDELL PHILLIPS, whose evenings will be duly announced. Course Tickets—Gentlemen's, $1; Ladies', 75 cents. To be obtained at Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Rushton's, Astor House; Miller & Mathews', corner of Broadway and 8th-st., and Crowen's, No. 543 Broadway; also at the office of the League, Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, where members' tickets can be obtained.

WARNING.—DON'T BE DRAFTED; COME AND join a Veteran Battery; under a veteran officer of 1847 and 1861. Sixteenth Heavy Artillery; large bounties given; come to No. 7 Bowery, corner Division-st. An energetic military man can obtain a position on certain conditions by calling as above, from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Capt. J. D. L. POLHEMUS, Recruiting Officer.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMSHIP ASIA AT HALIFAX.

Discussion of American Topics in the English Press.

The Rams in the Mersey Still Guarded by Marines.

Affairs of Pearson, the Bankrupt Blockade Runner.

[illegible] of the Functions of Mexican Consuls in France.

Aspect of the Danish and the Polish Questions.

The Rebel Pirate Georgia at Cherbourg.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Among the Passengers.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. HOCKLEY, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the 31st of October, via Queenstown on the evening of the 1st inst., arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *Asia* has 35 passengers for Halifax and 50 for Boston. Among the passengers in the *Asia* are Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Col. LAMAR, one of the Secessionist emissaries to Europe. On the day before his departure, Mr. BEECHER was entertained at a farewell breakfast by the Liverpool Emancipation Society. Complimentary addresses were addressed to Mr. BEECHER, who made a speech of warm friendship for England.

The *Asia* reports experiencing a succession of westerly gales during the passage.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, reached Southampton at noon on the 29th of October.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 31st of October.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Furious gales have prevailed around the coast of England, but no shipping disasters had, as yet, been reported.

The iron-clad frigate *Prince Consort*, from Plymouth for Liverpool, in connection with the Mersey rams, was seriously disabled, and put into Kingstown, where she remained leaking and half full of water, and otherwise considerably damaged.

In London a railway engine depot had been blown down, and three or four lives were lost.

Among the new companies which had been announced, is the National Steam Navigation Company of London and Liverpool, with a capital of two million sterling. The object is to accelerate the substitution of powerful screw steamers for sailing vessels in American and other trades. The first step will be to establish lines from Liverpool and London to New-York of steamers of large size and capacity for freight and passengers. Three new steamers have been provisionally purchased and contracts made for others of 3,500 tons each.

The steamer *Braganza*, from Liverpool, at Lisbon, was boarded in the Bay of Biscay by the privateer *Georgia*, and asked for newspapers and shipping intelligence.

The Mersey rams remained in the possession of armed marines. The work on them had been suspended. Two gunboats also kept watch over LAIRD's Yard.

The London *Times* editorially criticizes the ironclad navies of England, France and America, and draws the conclusion that England is not in arrear of the use, and if she has anything to learn it is only in matter of detail.

W. F. LINDSAY and GEORGE N. SANDERS again figure in the London *Times* as combatants of the doctrines advanced by the *Times'* correspondent, "Historicus."

Mr. LINDSAY elaborately attempts to prove that England favors the North at the expense of the South, and maintains that if the same measure of justice is not meted out to both belligerents, the professions of impartial neutrality by England, are mere empty words!

"Historicus" responds to Mr. LINDSAY, and, in answer to one of his inquiries as to "how he ('Historicus') should vote when the claims against England for the depredations by the *Alabama* were brought before Parliament," promises that by the time that question is put from the Speaker's chair, "Mr. LINDSAY will certainly be the father of the House."

Other questions of Mr. LINDSAY are also answered, and "Historicus" points out that no act of Parliament forbids English merchants for manufacturing cannon for the belligerents; but as to equipping vessels-of-war, there is an act expressly forbidding it.

The bankruptcy of Z. C. PEARSON was under investigation, and it was furnishing new developments in regard to blockade running. Mr. PEARSON claims over £87,000 from the Federal Government for illegal captures, and £93,000 from the Confederate Government for their refusal to fulfill their contract.

The Board of Trade returns for September show an increase in exports of 28 per cent. over the corresponding month of last year, and the figures thus far for the whole year indicate that it will be a year of the greatest commercial prosperity that England has yet attained.

Voluminous correspondence relative to the Japanese difficulty is published in the London *Morning Herald*, which attacks the Ministers for their violence toward Japan.

FRANCE.

The Empress EUGENIE has returned from her trip to Spain.

The Mexican Consuls in Paris, Bordeaux and Havre have been compelled to cease their functions. The duties of their office have been temporarily transferred to the Consuls for Guatemala.

The long-projected plan of making Paris a seaport by a ship canal is revived.

The Paris Bourse continued flat.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The reply of the Danish Government to the resolution of the German Diet, to send the Army of Execution to Holstein, had been read to the Diet.

The reply is conciliatory in form, but on all essential points maintains the views of the Danish Government.

The Representative of Denmark said that his Government was open to mediation.

A third note from Earl RUSSELL on the Holstein question had been communicated to the Federal Diet. It endeavors to form a basis for mediation.

POLAND.

Warsaw advices announce an increase in the tyrannic and arbitrary rule of Russia.

Hundreds of young men had been arrested, searched, stripped to the skin and beaten.

A letter by Prince NAPOLEON expresses an earnest wish that France will not allow Poland to be annihilated.

PRUSSIA.

Out of the three hundred and forty-five members already chosen to the Prussian Chambers, two hundred and sixty are Liberals.

AUSTRIA.

The Finance Committee of the Reichrath have passed a resolution granting twenty millions of florins to [illegible] distress prevailing in Hungary.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

The Bank of Frankfort has advanced its rate of discount from 3½ to 4 ₩ cent., and the Bank of [illegible] from 3 to 3½. It is rumored that the Bank of France will further advance its rate of discount, owing to the continued drain of bullion.

The London Money and Stock Markets continued [illegible], but Consols were without material fluctuation. There was rather more demand for discount on the 30th of October, but the rates remained without change.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 31.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 45,000 bales. The market has been [illegible] and prices are 1d.@2d. higher for [illegible] [illegible] sales to-day [illegible] including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closing quiet and unchanged.

The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans....Nominal Middling Orleans....29¾d
Fair Mobile....Nominal Middling Mobile....29¼d
Fair Uplands....Nominal Middling Uplands....29¼d

The stock in port is estimated at 164,000 bales, of which 34,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester Market is firm at still advancing rates.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour steady but steady. Wheat quiet; Red Winter Western, 8s.@8s. 4d.; White Western and Southern, 9s.@10s. 3d. Corn firmer; Mixed, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d.; White, 29s. @30s.

PROVISIONS.—The Liverpool Provision market is dull. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon heavy, and 6d.@1s. lower. Butter firm. Lard dull and tending downward. Tallow dull at 42s.@ 44s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes steady. Sugar irregular, closing firmer. Coffee dull. Rice buoyant, and 3d. higher. Linseed Oil quiet but steady. Sperm Oil dull and tending downward. Cod Oil—market bare. Rosin steady and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine quiet. BARING, ESSLIER & BRANDON report Petroleum firmer, closing quiet; Refined, 2s. 1d.@2s. ₩ gallon; Crude, £16 1s.@£18 ₩ ton.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report Petroleum firmer, closing quiet. Refined, 2s. 1d.@2s. ₩ gallon; Crude, £16 10s.@£18 ₩ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' Circular reports: BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON firm. SUGAR firmer, and 6d.@1s. higher. COFFEE quiet, but steady. TEA firm and unchanged. RICE still advancing. TALLOW firmer; sales at 44s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, at 65s. PETROLEUM steady, at £19 for Crude and 2s.@2s. 1d. for Refined. SPERM OIL nominal. COD OIL firm, at £53. LINSEED OIL steady.

GREAVES & TEAS report Provisions very dull. Beef firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE tending downward.

American Securities are inactive. United States Fives opened at 60 and closed at 64. Maryland Fives, 75. Others unchanged.

Consols closed on Friday at 93@93¼ for Money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £207,300.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The *Persia's* news had little effect on the markets, though much surprise was evinced at the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS. The Cotton market is firm at unchanged rates. Sales to-day, 6,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS dull and tending downward.

SUGAR is active and prices still advancing.

PETROLEUM quiet at 2s. for refined.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Consols for money, closed at 93. Illinois Central Railroad Shares are quoted 17@18 discount. Erie shares 66@67.

VERY LATEST BY THE ASIA.

By telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Nov. 1.

Consuls, after official hours yesterday, closed at 92⅞@93. The markets were flat all round, that for foreign stocks especially.

The *Persia's* advices had little effect on the Liverpool markets. Much surprise was expressed at the removal of Gen. ROSECRANS.

The Rome Circular Market Report of the past week has not come to hand.

The Brazilian mail has reached Lisbon. Rio Janeiro dates are to Oct. 9. Exchange on England was at 27⅛d.@27¼d. Coffee was quoted 7$800@8$300. Stocks, 110,000 bags.

CHERBOURG, Friday, Oct. 30.

The Confederate privateer *Georgia* has arrived here to revictual and seal.

Sailing of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 13.

The *Asia* sailed to-day at 1 o'clock for Boston. A fine snow-storm is prevailing. Wind northeast.

MARRIED.

ALDEN—HONEYWELL.—On Monday, Nov. 9, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, JAMES W. ALDEN and Miss CORNELIA HONEYWELL, all of this City.

Newark papers please copy.

FRENCH—BAILEY.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. J. R. Price, D. D., T. JEFFERSON FRENCH and HELEN A., eldest daughter of M. J. Bailey, M. D., all of this City. No cards.

GIBSON—REED.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 12, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., by Rev. Jacob Diller, HENRY E. GIBSON, of Prince George's County, Md., and Miss FRANCES M. REED, of Brooklyn.

HAWLEY—HOLLY.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., by Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, Bishop of Massachusetts, CHARLES AUGUSTUS HAWLEY and ALICE, daughter of William Welles Holly, Esq., all of Stamford.

LOUNSBURY—SAMUEL.—In Long Ridge, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. D. Platt, CHARLES H. LOUNSBURY and Miss ANNIE P. SAMUEL, both of the above place. No cards.

MESEREAU—RAYMOND.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, at residence of bride's father, by Rev. W. Phillips, D. D., GEORGE B. MESEREAU, of Staten Island, and MARTHA NIBLO, daughter of A. B. Raymond, of this City.

SWANN—LYON.—In Charlestown, Mass., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. Ellis, Lieut. THOMAS L. SWANN, U. S. Navy, and ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Dr. Henry Lyon, of that city.

SCOVILL—TREMPER.—In Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of Cantine Tremper, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Troy, Mr. FREDERICK H. SCOVILL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss SARAH E. TREMPER, of the former city. No cards.

TAYLOR—WILCOX.—In Ithaca, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. D. M. Halliday, assisted by Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, AUG. C. TAYLOR, of New-York, and JENNIE M. WILCOX, of Ithaca.

WAIT—BABCOCK.—At Potter Hill, R. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Joshua Clark, WILLIAM B. WAIT, of this City, and FREDE JANE BABCOCK, daughter of Oliver Babcock, Esq., of Potter Hill.

DIED.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 12, Mrs. EUNICE CHAPMAN, aged 86 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Willow and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

BARROW.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 12, JANE BARROW, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, from the house of her brother-in-law, Joseph Kissam, No. 300 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FITCH.—In Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 13, BENIAH MOREN, son of Henry and Harriet Fitch, aged 3 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from Mr. Fitch's residence, on Sunday Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FULTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, ELIZA ANDER, relict of William Fulton, and daughter of the late William Bruce, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., New-York, on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FERDON.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, JOHN, eldest son of John B. Ferdon, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place in the Church of Divine Unity, No. 548 Broadway, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock precisely. Friends are invited to attend.

GATES.—In East Haddam, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 19, of typhoid fever, SYLVESTER GATES, Esq., aged 65 years.

HOLLY.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, WILLIE D., eldest child of Frederick A. and Fannie M. Holly.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, southeast corner of 4th-av. and 40th-st.

KNICKERBOCKER.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, LEWIS D., son of Lewis D. and Mary Knickerbocker, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 51st-st. and 11th-av., Bloomingdale.

MANDEVILLE.—On Friday, Nov. 13, SUSAN MANDEVILLE, widow of the late William Mandeville, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 62 Charles-st., without further invitation.

MIDDLETON.—On Friday, Nov. 13, CORNELIA T., wife of John Middleton, Jr., and daughter of Robert D. Hart, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PETERSON.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 12, GEORGE F. PETERSON, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 162 West 34th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RICKARD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, FRANCIS PETER RICKARD, son of Thomas Rickard, aged 18 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 187 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

WHITTAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, CATHARINE LOUISA, daughter of Margaret E. and the late Rev. John H. Whittaker, of New-York City, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

WATTS.—Departed this life, after a long and painful illness, CATHERINE A., wife of Walter A. Watts.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, James S. Kent, also the members of Arcturus Lodge, No. 274, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mary Kent, widow of John Kent, No. 48 East 35th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in 2d-st. Cemetery.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 45 | Sun sets.... 4 46 | Moon sets.. 8 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 07 | Gov. Island..10 56 | Hell Gate..11 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Tinkelpaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Brigs Lizabell, Reynolds, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Martha W. Holt, Lord, Fortress Monroe, S. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mary, Martin, Rio Grande del Sur, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Kate, Trofether, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Wampanoag, Middleton, Frederica, Del.; Andrew Stewart, Abrams, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Wentworth, Burgess, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf; Sea Nymph, Cooley, Alexandria, L. Kenny; J. W. Maitland, Grannow, Newbern, N. C., Murray & Nephew.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Newbern, T. A. Harris commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, via Fortress Monroe 34 hours, with officers and crew (183 in all) of prize steamers Robert E. Lee and Ella and Annie.

U. S. steam transport Pioneer, Hase, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French steam gunboat Tisiphone, Commander Marivault, Charleston 3 days. She carries 6 guns.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Washington, D. C., with condemned beef and pork to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. gunboat Flag, Caleb A. Curtis, Acting-Master, commanding, Port Royal 7th inst., at 9 A. M., having in tow prize steamer Herald, in charge of a prize crew from gunboat Sciota.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had a heavy S. W. gale after leaving port.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Sparks, Inman, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Blackstone, Berry, Alexandria 30 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Herald, (prize,) Acting-Master James King, commanding, Port Royal 7th inst.

Steamer Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Yazoo, Coach, New-Orleans 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Lodlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer John S. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meahan, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship William Frothingham, Sisson, Havre Sept. 25, with mdse. and 220 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 15 days west of Georges Banks, with strong westerly gales.

Ship Good Return, (of Boston,) Balch, Calcutta June 25, and Mauritius Aug. 26, with mdse. to master.

Bark Duc de Penthiere, (Fr.,) Laney, Guadaloupe 18 ds., in ballast to Krug & Gedilist. Had heavy northerly weather the entire passage. 12th inst., off Fire Island, spoke schr. Frederick Hill, Capt. Engertman, hence for Philadelphia, and supplied him with water. She reported that on the 10th, off Barnegat, parted jib stays, stove water casks, swept decks, and received other damage; would put into Newport for repairs.

Bark David Cannon, (of Picton, N. S.,) McKenzie, Newport, Eng., 45 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Gazelle, (Dan.,) Barnhum, St. Croix, W. I., 13 ds., with scrap iron to Roche, Bros. & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Mary Ann, Slocum, New-Orleans 25 ds., with sugar to H. E. Brown.

Brig Delphin, (Brem.,) De Haan, Gonaives 20 ds., with coffee and logwood to Henry G. Schmidt. On the 8th and 9th inst., off Hatteras, encountered heavy gales from N. and N. W.

Brig Waterloo, Pickering, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Willem Jacobus, (Hol.,) De Verdis, Sunderland 76 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Whittaker, Noonan, Elizabethport for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W., and very light.

Below.

Ship Good Return, Balch, Calcutta June 25.

Brig Louisa, from Leghorn.

Brig R. A. Cook, from Charleston Bar.

Schr. Fanny, from West Indies.

Schr. Shannon.

Also 1 bark.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Arr. brig Laurillia, from Cape Haytien.

Also arr. barks P. R. Hazeltine, New-Orleans; Newland, Surinam; brigs Bilow, Rondout; Robin, Port Ewen; Pedro, (Br.,) Matanzas; Tornado, Georgetown.

BULL, Mass., Nov. 13.—Below, bark P. R. Hazeltine, from New-Orleans.

Also below, bark Howland, from Surinam.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives Oct. 24, Br. brig Times, from and for Boston, uncertain.

[PER ASIA.]

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Oct. 29, Visgalf and Norden Law at Kingroad; 30th, Cruiser and John and Elizabeth, at Queenstown; American Congress, Hudson and Gauss at Deal.

Arrived from Baltimore—Oct. 29, Mercury, at Valencia.

Arrived from St. John, N. B.—Oct. 28, Compromise, and E. A. Soullard, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Oct. 29, Union and Leader, fm. Antwerp; 29th, Doncaster from do.; Tibult from Marseilles.

MISC.—The ship Western Star, from Valparaiso for Liverpool, is at Lisbon, leaking, etc.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Fortuna, at Deal; Frenzy, at Liverpool; Dragon, at Dublin; Ellen, at Queenstown; Elizabeth, at Flushing.

Arrived from Bangor—Brazil, at Queenstown.

ELECTRICITY.

DR. HYDE,
MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN.
NO. 419 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK,

Can be consulted on Rheumatism, Paralysis, Deafness, Catarrh, Spinal and Kidney Diseases, Diseases of the Womb, &c., &c., &c.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

FROM MRS. C. NEWCOMB.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

DR. HYDE—*Dear Sir*: It affords me much pleasure to contribute my testimony in favor of your new mode of applying electricity, which, in my case, has resulted far beyond my most sanguine expectations. After having been under the treatment of nine different physicians within the last three years, during which time I was suffering from aphonia, (or loss of voice,) and had almost despaired of ever speaking aloud again, I was induced to try your new mode, and, strange to say, after the sixth or seventh application, my voice returned, and I now feel that I am restored to the enjoyment of life and society, to which I have been comparatively a stranger. I will add that I had previously tried electricity applied very differently from your system, without any relief. With the hope that others similarly unfortunate may receive like benefit, you are at liberty to refer any person to me, at No. 4 Hubert-st. MRS. C. NEWCOMB.

FROM G. S. WASHBURN, ESQ., OF McKEAN, PENN.

McKEAN, Penn., July 14, 1863.

DR. H. T. HYDE—*Dear Sir*: I send you a statement of the effect of electricity upon myself, with permission to use it for the benefit of others if you desire to do so. For thirteen years I have been afflicted with the asthma, and during that time there have been but few months in which I did not suffer with a paroxysm that entirely prostrated me for four or five days, and sometimes longer, until I had become worn down by disease. In a bad attack I have sat up for FOURTEEN NIGHTS in succession. The least active exercise would bring it on. About the 1st of March last I placed myself under your care, and almost immediately I felt like a different being. I have gained over twenty pounds in weight, and am able to do considerable work. It has also improved my general health, and given me a greater power of endurance than I ever had.

Yours truly, G. S. WASHBURN.

DEAFNESS.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN, of No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Metaphysical Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, has taken rooms at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York, for the introduction of her metaphysical discovery for the cure of deafness, noises in the head, running of the ears, all diseases of the eye, neuralgia, and all diseases of the head and throat. This metaphysical discovery is the only reliable remedy ever offered to the world for the above diseases. Send for a circular, which contains certificates of the most wonderful cures on record, performed without the use of instruments.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN is the original and sole proprietor of the Metaphysical Discovery for Deafness, &c.; price $5. Also of the celebrated Poor Richard's Eye-Water, and of the Scalp Renovator; price of each $1 per bottle. These celebrated medicines are put up in neat wooden boxes, and will be sent to any address on receipt of price.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS.

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FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES

Are supplied from No. 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Instruction given at residences if desired. Operators, with machines, sent into families.

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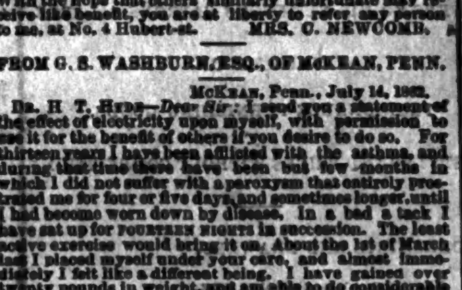

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Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

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FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

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Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS.

NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 22 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 28th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COLGATE & CO.'S

HONEY SOAP,

BROWN WINDSOR

GLYCERINE,

BATH AND PALM

SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

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SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,

SEMMONS, Oculists' Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

ROMAN SCARFS
FOR
LADIES & GENTS

3,400 DOZ. PURE ROMAN SCARFS,

Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.

These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical Scarfs ever imported, as they are reversible; one Scarf is as good as two.

They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either pin or ring.

The whole lot will be retailed at

WHOLESALE PRICES!

1,000 doz. at $1 50 each; 2,000 doz. at $2 each. A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the above amount and six cents for postage.

S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE,

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute with a sponge.

To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each, sent by post to any part of the Union on receipt of $1 15.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Union.

S. W. H. WARD, Sole Agent for U. S., 387 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH FLANNEL
OVER SHIRTS.

The largest assortment in New-York, $2 75, $3, $3 75 each; all cut one yard long.

A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be enclosed—63 cents for each Shirt. Send the size of your neck.

ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

$2, $2 25, and $2 50.

SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

ALSO,

FINE WHITE SHIRTS

MADE TO MEASURE AT $24, $30, $36 AND $42 PER DOZEN.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.

S. W. H. WARD, from London,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING,

No. 491 BROADWAY,

Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

DEPOT NO. 491 BROADWAY.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¼ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed insolubilities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 27 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 62 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUNE 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, JR.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., May 10, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly, GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

Dr. H. ANDERS & Co.—GENTS: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.

Respectfully, ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOT A RUM DRINK!

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A PURE TONIC,

THAT WILL RELIEVE THE AFFLICTED, AND NOT MAKE DRUNKARDS.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penn.,

Will effectually and most certainly

CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A

DISORDERED

LIVER,

STOMACH,

OR KIDNEYS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THESE BITTERS ARE

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

AND NOT INTENDED AS A

BEVERAGE.

From that well-known citizen, the

HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.
HON. JACOB BROOM.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family, I have no hesitation whatever in saying that it has been *highly beneficial*. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia, of about thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effected a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years.

In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequaled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferer.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM.
No. 1,707 Spruce-st.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and WILL HAVE a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following recipe: Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and mix with THREE QUARTS OF GOOD BRANDY OR WHISKY, and the result will be a preparation that will FAR EXCEL, in medicinal virtues and true excellence, any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will COST MUCH LESS. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, in connection with a GOOD article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

YOU FEEL DEBILITATED.
YOU ARE NERVOUS.
YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRIFLES.
YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY.
YOU DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANYTHING.
YOU HAVE NO APPETITE.
YOU CANNOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.
YOU FEEL WEAK.
YOU FEEL DIZZY.

Use *Hoofland's German Bitters*, they will cure you without fail.

TRY THEM FOR DYSPEPSIA.
TRY THEM FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.
TRY THEM FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.
TRY THEM FOR CONSTIPATION.
TRY THEM FOR SICK HEADACHE.
TRY THEM FOR WANT OF APPETITE.
TRY THEM FOR WANT OF ENERGY.
TRY THEM FOR WEAKNESS.
TRY THEM FOR PILES.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army, to the fact, that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICES.

Large size $1 per bottle, or half dozen..........$5
Medium size 75c. per bottle, or half dozen..........$4

The large size, on account of the quantity the bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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NO. 631 ARCH-ST.,
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No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK. PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE FATAL MARRIAGE! THE FATAL MARRIAGE! THE FATAL MARRIAGE!

BY MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

THE FATAL MARRIAGE! THE FATAL MARRIAGE! THE FATAL MARRIAGE!

BY MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. AUTHOR OF "THE DESERTED WIFE," "THE LOST HEIRESS," "THE MISSING BRIDE," "THE CURSE OF CLIFTON," ETC.

Price $1 in paper, or $1 50 in cloth. 1 vol., 12mo. [illegible] pages.

THE FATAL MARRIAGE. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.—The author of this book is, beyond all question, one of the most powerful female writers in America, if not in the world. No one ever read a chapter of one of her works without wishing to read the whole book, and none ever read one of her books without admiring the rare genius of its author, and wishing that she might soon write another. [illegible] "THE FATAL MARRIAGE" will be welcomed by all past readers [illegible] T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, and will be found for sale by all booksellers everywhere.

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The Three Beauties	1 00	Belle of Washington	1 00
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[illegible]	1 00	[illegible]	1 00

The above are each in two volumes, paper cover. Each book is also published in one volume, cloth. Price $1 25.

Booksellers, News Agents, and all others, will please send on their orders at once for what they may want of either edition of "The Fatal Marriage," or of any of the other new and uniform editions of the popular works of Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.

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Copies of any of the above books will be sent to any one, free of postage, on remitting the price of the ones wanted to T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, in a letter.

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SHELDON & COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, HAVE NOW READY THE FOLLOWING CHOICE JUVENILE BOOKS:

1.—PETER PARLEY'S OWN STORY. From the Personal Narrative of the late Sam'l G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), with six illustrations. 1 vol. 16mo., price $1.

, This is a very captivating book for Boys and Girls, and will be acceptable to "older heads."

"Mr. Goodrich had been almost everywhere and had seen almost everything; and he told what he saw in a picturesque style, attractive especially to young readers, by whom this new book by the veritable Peter Parley will be warmly welcomed."—Boston Advertiser.

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"The writer has executed her task admirably, giving the young reader a simple statement of facts in reference to Bible narrative which will not only instruct but delight. As holiday gifts, or gifts at any season, or for Sunday School and other libraries, nothing can be more appropriate than these Bible stories."—Rochester Union.

3.—THE WARS OF THE COLONIES. By Jacob Abbott. Being Volume 6 of Abbott's Series of "American Histories." Profusely illustrated. 1 vol., 16mo, price 85 cents.

, This volume will be of especial interest at this time.

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FROM AUTHOR'S PREFACE.—[illegible]

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By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite LAMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863, at 11 o'clock M., as follows: MARKED "ROEBUCK," [illegible] BALES UPLAND COTTON, 3 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON. MARKED "PORT ROYAL," 27 BALES COTTON. MARKED "J. L. DAVIS," 67 BALES COTTON.

Catalogues on the 15th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 112 Wall-st. JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, HATS AND CAPS, PAPER ROPE, BAR AND HOOP IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of [illegible] bales of cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at noon, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner [illegible] and cargo consisting of cotton, [illegible] and about 400 [illegible]. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suits in crimson and gold brocatel; rosewood suits in figured green brocatel; gilt-frame pier mirrors, carved black-walnut marble-top [illegible] corner etagere, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, rosewood wardrobes, oak marble-top sideboards, [illegible] bedsteads, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, gilt-frame mantel mirrors, [illegible] sewing-machines, oil-paintings and engravings, extension dining-tables, [illegible] kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME CARRIAGE HORSES AT auction, without reserve. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the private stable No. 45 Great Jones-street, if not previously disposed of at private sale, a pair of closely matched carriage horses, [illegible] perfectly sound, kind and gentle, in all harness, and [illegible] without reserve; can be seen at the stable No. 45 Great Jones-st.

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The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, October [illegible], 1863. A few vacancies remain to be filled. HENRY THOMAS HUNTER. FERDINAND HOFFMAN. Mr. HUNTER can be seen at No. 14 W. 17th-st., N. Y., until the 21st inst.

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NOTICE.—MME. BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROfessor of the Italian language, has arranged to give her pupils, besides their lessons, a conversation in that language every Saturday evening, at her residence, No. [illegible] 5th-av.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on [illegible]. For circulars inquire of Lockwood's, No. 411; Ocorem's, No. 642, and Peter's, No. 596 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RE[illegible] [illegible]

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The [illegible] Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

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LECTURES.

COOPER UNION—FOR THE ADVANCEMENT of Science and Art.—Prof. T. EDWARDS CLARK, of Williams College, will deliver a lecture on Corals and Coral Islands, under the auspices of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, in the large Hall of that institution, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated by a large number of diagrams. The admission will be free, but by tickets, which can be obtained at Beadle's, corner Broadway and Barclay-st.; at Sheldon & Co.'s, corner Broadway and Worth-st.; at Tiffany & Co.'s, at Mileage, Mathews', corner Broadway and [illegible], and at the Reading Room of the Cooper Union. By order of the Trustees. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

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W I N D O W S H A D E S .

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Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 23 Wall-st. WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

New-York, Aug. 24, 1863.

NOTICE. To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams' Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expense incident to the extension of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extension and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The Amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remains unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount, authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature, amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. EMBREE, Secretary.

SIMONSON & BROWN offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

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PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz.: from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1859, due or payable 1860. [illegible]

{L. S.} In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at Springfield, this 20th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES, Governor.

By the Governor: O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1863, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors. WILLIAM E. WATSON, Secretary.

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. [illegible] Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. [illegible], between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors of the next election. R. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Nov. [illegible], 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 24th of August last. Said dividends will be paid at the office of [illegible] JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on Commission. Merchants collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.

1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.

1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

Nov. 4, 1863.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS, No. 6 Broad-st., near Wall. REDEEM MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill. MECHANICS BANK, Eagle, Ill. BANK OF ILLINOIS. At one-half per cent. discount.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 5, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM E. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD C. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. F. DEVENDORF,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
ABR'M VAN NEST,
EDWARD H. OWEN,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE W. LUTHER,
CHARLES S. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM T. THURSTON,
WARREN HARRIOTT,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT,
ALBERT J. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER I. NEVIUS, Jr.,
HIRAM LAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners named at a meeting held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. [illegible] last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $[illegible], hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 2d day of November, inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December, inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1863.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN B. HUTTON,
} Commissioners.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, Office of PARKER & BOWDOIN, No. 18 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Receivable Paper and Loans negotiated.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

New-Jersey—sums of $1,000 to $25,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $5,000 to $20,000.
Westchester County—sums of $1,000 to $20,000.
New-York State—sums of $5,000 to $20,000.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.
All at the lowest current rates.

N. B.—I have a sum of $50,000 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be accepted.

WARD McLEAN, (Late Field & McLean,) No. 10 Wall-st.

PORTSMOUTH DRY DOCK AND STEAMBOAT BASIN COMPANY.

Owners of Stock in this Company are requested to send their address to the undersigned, stating how many shares they own, and in whose name the stock stands, as it may become necessary to have a consultation in regard to the affairs of the Company.

S. H. PENDEXTER, Secretary, Box 2,367.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Oct. 10, 1863, the stockholders of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are called upon and required to pay to said Company, at its office, No. 130 Broadway, in said City, on or before the first day of December, A. D. 1863, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or fifty per cent. of the par value of the capital stock of said Company, in order to make the capital of said Company equal to the amount fixed by its charter. In case of refusal or neglect of any stockholder to pay his or her proportion of the amount so called for, the said Company will require the return of the original certificate of stock held by such stockholder, in order to issue, in lieu thereof, a new certificate for such number of shares as the said stockholder may be entitled to in the proportion of fifty per centum of said original certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN, No. 32 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues. Six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. Quartermasters checks and vouchers. } and American gold purchased and for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 5th) to the 19th inst., ten days, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office. W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers. By A. C. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 33 Exchange-Place.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

WM. S. MARTIN WAS APPOINTED SECRETARY of this Company from 1st November, instant, in place of W. F. Underhill, resigned. MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

EAST RIVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, November, 1863.

W. F. UNDERHILL WAS APPOINTED Secretary of this Company, from 1st November instant, in place of THOMAS PALMER, resigned. C. H. BIRNEY, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. [illegible] WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McHENRY & WANN, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to WM. H. MARSTON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commission. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY," NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of [illegible] Per Cent. [illegible] Transfer books will be closed until that date. [illegible] HAWS, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 104. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safe, spacious, well lighted and ventilated vaults; has stable and coach-house in the rear, with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William E. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 8, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FRAME HOUSE, situated in South Liberty-st., Poughkeepsie; lot [illegible] feet front and rear, 250 deep, commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson and mountains. There are [illegible] and piazzas, also kitchen on first floor, 11 feet 6 inches high; parlor is 25 feet 2 inches, and five on the second floor, 11 feet high; also, bath-room, &c.; 4 marble mantels, and plenty of closets; Chilson's furnace, with registers in 8 rooms, and ventilation in the same, terminating in an Emerson's ejector, &c.; basement kitchen, and excellent dry cool cellar; outside walls of house thick, and inside shutters; choice fruit, good well and cistern; the whole substantially built ten years since. There is a [illegible] on part of lot. Half the purchase-money may remain on it. Price $12,[illegible]. Possession immediate. Apply to MARY SHARP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and a stable. The house is about 45 feet square, contains 18 rooms, is elegantly finished, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 25x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 106 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 159 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANTIAL three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 27.6x100. Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 8; or to R. K. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, WITH OR without furniture, the property situated on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts. House large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner; lot 50x100. Two extra lots can be had if wanted. Possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN—Within ten minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry, a small frame or brick house, containing all the modern improvements. Address, stating terms, &c., W. B. W., Box No. 3,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—IN [illegible]-st., near Union-square, with early possession; house in perfect order, four stories high; furniture very good, with billiard table, &c. Price $[illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with lease of lot, No. 155 Henry-st.; house is 21x45 feet, with all modern improvements, and is in good order. Possession at short notice. Price $[illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house No. 41 East 23d-st.—house 28.3x60; lot 116 feet deep. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SMALL HOUSE, 16 feet 8 inches by 40 feet; four-story, brown-stone front; French roof; high stoop; price, $[illegible]; situate on Murray Hill, No. [illegible], between 4th and Lexington-avs. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DARIEN, CONN.—COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—House and 12 acres on the main road from Stamford to Norwalk, known as the WEED PLACE; house is frame, contains 12 rooms; good barn, carriage-house, &c.; only ¾ of a mile from Noroton depot, New-Haven Railroad; can be divided to suit purchasers; 3 fine building-sites on the property. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; containing 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit, stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 361 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 40 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required, a very productive farm, with household furniture, farming utensils and stock, situated in Westchester County, near Rye depot, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, containing about [illegible] acres of land, in a very high state of cultivation, with the apple orchard and one pear and peach orchard, large garden, all stocked with grapes and an abundance of other fruits. The house is handsomely situated, well shaded, conveniently arranged. There is also a neat cottage, nearly new, and a farm-house on the premises. The barns and stables are large and well adapted for the place. Will be sold as a whole or divided, to suit purchasers. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. [illegible] Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATE—A desirable farm of 56 acres, with house and outbuildings in the Township of Warren, Somerset Co., N. J., three miles from Plainfield. To be sold low if applied for at once—say for $2,000—but cost much more. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

I WANT AN IMPROVED WESTERN FARM, in exchange for good manufacturing stock in this City, paying dividends. Address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x26 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and 3 children, aged 16, 6 and 2 years; a front room, and room adjoining, furnished, on 2d floor; location between 14th and 30th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address J. S. S., Box No. 136 Times Office.

BOARD IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—THREE or four families can be accommodated with first-class board. Reference—Jason Crane, No. 50 Maiden-lane; H. B. Kimberley, No. 14 John-st.; Edward Ovington, No. 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO ROOMS, WITH breakfast and tea, between 4th and 6th avs., by a single gentleman, in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Address FOSTER, Box No. 136 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, A pleasant suite of rooms on second floor, for a lady, four children and nurse. The whole floor is desired. Address W., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR GENTLEMEN—Two front rooms, near the City Hall; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 159 Joralemon-st. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR a single gentleman, convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 26th-st.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLE ROOM, TO A GENtleman without board, in a desirable part of the City. Inquire at No. [illegible] West 26th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, at No. 117 East 26th-st.

DANCING.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 160 6th-av., near 12th-st. Private lessons daily.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

Pupils can commence at any time. For terms, &c., see Circular.

C. H. RIVERS, BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

LAWYER—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE [illegible] have gained the case. Advice free. M. ROWE, Attorney and Counselor, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead pipe, zinc, pig, [illegible] for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. [illegible]

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY THE [illegible] ... Dr. WARD & CO., No. 28 Lispenard-st. [illegible]

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 28 Lispenard-st. [illegible]

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—[illegible] "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," [illegible]

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. [illegible] PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st. [illegible]

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATOR. [illegible]

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP [illegible] No. 3 Division-st. [illegible]

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—Dr. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Periodical Pills. [illegible]

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. [illegible]

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c. [illegible]

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, [illegible]

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by [illegible] Dr. HUNTER [illegible] No. 3 Division-st. [illegible]

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. [illegible] G. Q. COLTON. JOHN ALLEN & Co.

N. E. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 29 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. [illegible]

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS. [illegible] BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER, [illegible] BROWN & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut [illegible] WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & VEECK, No. 122 Chatham-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-[illegible]-street, from Second to Third-avenue, [illegible]

[illegible]

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, November [illegible], 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 8, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN C. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS,

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,

GROCERIES.

TEAS.—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS. It is important for the tea dealer to call at THE COMPANY'S STORE, No. 31 Vesey-st., and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere. The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready. No. 31 VESEY-ST., New-York.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Gillies' old Plantation Coffee, [illegible] Gillies' fragrant American Rye Coffee, [illegible] WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235, 237 Washington-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Ladies' and Misses' fine Mink and Fancy Furs, Gent's Fur Caps, Gauntlets and Collars, Polar Bear, Hudson Bay, Wolf, Buffalo, and Fancy Robes at manufacturers' prices. BURKE (successor to Watkins), No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 3,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 381 Broadway, for 3 days.

NIBE'S PATENT LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS. Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE. For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROVIDE themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3.00. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3.50.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE mantels, roofing slate, billiard beds, tiling, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO., No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned, until 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 barrels first quality PORK, MESS or PRIME MESS, of the packing of 1862 or 1863, in full-bound oak or ash barrels, [illegible] will state where their pork was packed, and the brands, if known, also the kind of barrel.

4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-bound oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

700,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED BACON SIDES.

100,000 pounds of first quality, thoroughly-cured SMOKED HAMS. The Proposers will state whether their Hams are sugar-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

50,000 pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The hams will be paid for by the net weight, excluding [illegible]

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

1,000 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in suitable barrels or half barrels, which to be stated.

200,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, sweet oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

150,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, like sample to be seen at this office, containing one hundred pounds each.

6,000 pounds first quality No. 3 or 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

300,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of five styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

3d. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4th. Roasted, in barrels as above.

5th. Roasted and Ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee either green or to be roasted, are requested to send in full their samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

25,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ¼ Souchong, ¼ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop-marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop-mark, price and quantity offered.

1,000,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR. Barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

350,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

4,000 gallons of the best quality of pure VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar to have the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

300,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 20 per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

30,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of Pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price for pound in which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing 25 pounds.

10,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs, each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

All the above articles to be delivered in four equal installments on the 23d and 30th of November and the 7th and 14th of December, 1863.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

[illegible]

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1863, for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

10 and 12 ounce Duck.
Drills, Standard, ordinary width.
Drills, Standard, 32 inches wide.
Forage Caps.
Knapsacks.
Canteens.
Haversacks.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until Monday, 16th instant, for supplying good merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at the following military posts in this harbor:

Fort Richmond.........500 cords.
Fort Hamilton.........250 cords.
Fort Columbus.........250 cords.
Fort Wood.........250 cords.
Riker's Island.........200 cords.

The wood is to be piled on the dock at the respective places of delivery; measurement to be determined by the Receiving Officer at the post, where it may be delivered. Proposals may be made for the whole or any portion of the amount required at either post. The Department reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting any bids not deemed advantageous. Persons whose bids may be accepted will be expected to furnish sufficient security for the faithful performance of them, and complete the delivery of the amount they propose for within 20 days from the date of the acceptance of their bids.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to

MAJ. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. Army, New-York.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, for furnishing FRESH BEEF for six months from the 1st of December, 1863, to the troops and others in the service of the United States stationed at Throgg's Neck and David's Island, and at such other places in their vicinities as are not otherwise provided for.

The Fresh Beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities at each place of delivery as from time to time may be required for the troops by the several officers in charge.

Further information will be given on application. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head. Written contracts to be made, with adequate bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

FRANCIS H. BERIER, Captain and C. S.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25). The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. M. CORPS, WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. of the 2d day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1864, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.

16,000 yards Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard. (indigo wool dyed.)
5,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard. (indigo wool dyed.)
3,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces per yard.
100 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 18 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

6,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overshirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed) 54 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.
20,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool (indigo wool dyed) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,800 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 5 pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, 4 inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen, for Shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 4.

1,500 Uniform Caps complete (except pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 6 inches in circumference.
4,000 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.
1,500 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

300 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
1,000 pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaulet Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,000 sets Epaulet Bullion for privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
5,000 yards Yellow Binding.
4,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, tenor, complete.
50 Drum Slings.
100 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets of Drum Snares.
50 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS NO. 6.

10,000 pairs Army Boots, infantry pattern.

CLASS NO. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
200 Sword Frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.

1,400 Knapsacks.
800 Haversacks.
800 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

CLASS NO. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats, uniform coats, [illegible] fatigue coats, woolen and linen pants, flannel and linen shirts, drawers, flannel sacks, and red and blue jackets for drummers.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

[illegible]

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

E. F., Witness. ———, 1863.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to the office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specifically stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1864," and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLACK, Quartermaster M. C., Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. [illegible], 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard-bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1.........$200,000
On Route No. 2.........[illegible]
On Route No. 3.........[illegible]

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made, subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON, Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND OATS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1863, at 12 M., for furnishing the Government with the following forage:

25,000 BUSHELS OATS, } To be delivered at Fortress
500 TONS HAY, } Monroe, Va.
25,000 BUSHELS OATS, } To be delivered at Balti-
500 TONS HAY, } more, Md.

HAY to be of good merchantable quality, put up in bales, of (2,000) two thousand pounds to the ton.

OATS to be of good merchantable quality, to be put up in sacks of two bushels each, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds to the bushel; the sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government.

Delivery to commence from date of contract, and to be completed by the 15th of December, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals must state definitely the amount that will be furnished. Bids for a larger amount than specified above will be considered.

Bids for Hay and Oats must be made separately. They must also be made separately for Fortress Monroe and Baltimore.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the parties signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to CAPT. C. W. THOMAS, A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for "Hay," "Oats," to be delivered at "Fortress Monroe, Va.," "Baltimore, Md.," as the case may be.

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds equal in amount to one-half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

The usual form of guarantee must accompany the proposal.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

The Hay and Oats contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected, and such as does not prove of a good merchantable quality will be rejected.

Payment to be made upon the completion of each contract, or as soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Hay and Oats for *Fortress Monroe* to be delivered at that point, Norfolk or Yorktown, as the Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe may direct.

Hay and Oats to be delivered at Boston wharf, Locust Point or Camden Station, in Baltimore, Md.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

C. W. THOMAS, Captain and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Baltimore.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 16th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Great Coats, cavalry.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Bootees, sewed, Nos. 5 to 10.
Common Tents of cotton or linen duck.
Common Tent Poles.
Common Tent Pins.
Petroleum Paper.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will also present sample of materials of which they propose to make the articles, with their bids, stating the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles to be furnished,)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Dy. Qr. Mr.-General U. S. Army.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.

DIVIDEND NUMBER SIX.

A dividend of four dollars per share, in cash, free from Government tax, is declared, payable on the 16th of November proximo, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 24th of October. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 17th November.

Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston, will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, in Boston. Those holding stock registered at the transfer agency in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; all other stockholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office, in Chicago.

Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing to the undersigned at Chicago, or to EDWARD L. BAKER, Chairman, Boston.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1863.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at [illegible] and 7¼.

N. B.—ON TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M. and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 3:27 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:20 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:32 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the houses to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave [illegible]
7:30 A. M.—Express, for Buffalo.
7:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, [illegible] The Saturday run through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 8 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 8:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare, per this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 8:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:30 A. M. and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M. will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.

R. E. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 8:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 5:35 P. M. The 8:15 and 4:30 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 3:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. E. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

[illegible — timetable of sailings from New-York and from Red Bank, November]

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboats [illegible] the CONTINENTAL [illegible] East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line. The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. & B. COSGROVE, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated Nov. 5, 1863.

JAMES COSGROVE.
BARNET COSGROVE.

N. B.—BARNET COSGROVE will continue to carry on the business of cooperage at No. 6 Burling-slip, New-York.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 10 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

[illegible] WEDDING CARDS. French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plate, &c., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,300 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.........$90
Intermediate.........60
Steerage.........30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $35, $40, $55, $105.

For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship GLASGOW, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.........Saturday.........Nov. 14.
EDINBURGH.........Saturday.........Nov. 21.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday.........Nov. 28.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and take TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,900	Browning	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,870	Roberts	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments and classed first-class for 20 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.........$[illegible] } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.........30 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec on SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $67 and $82. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32.50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

For ST. DOMINGO CITY, via BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico.—West India Company's Line.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The first-class iron, British steamship TUBAL CAIN, Capt. ALBERT P. FOSTER, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., returning by the same route.

This ship was built at Paisley, on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner, in water-tight sections, and has elegant state-room accommodations.

Cabin Passage—To Bermuda.........$50
Cabin Passage—To St. Thomas.........75
Cabin Passage—To St. John's, Mayaguez and St. Domingo City.........80

No berths secured until paid for.

For freight or passage, apply to AMERICAN WEST INDIA COMPANY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship "YAZOO" will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

to sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., The new sidewheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, WILLIAM E. BELL, Commander, Will sail as above from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship LOCUST POINT, Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN, will leave Pier No. 8, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.

Passage, first-class.........$60

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

Notice.—The above steamer is unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, 14th inst.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st., MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.

Br. ship GRATITUDE, sails Nov. 16.
Br. ship ALBION, sails Nov. 21.
FOR LONDON, X LINE.
Ship ADRIATIC, sails THIS DAY.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.

EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.

To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 1st to the 15th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 24th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.

Freight same as per regular steamer.

It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will be forwarded from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 15th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.

For further particulars and permits for shipments, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 28 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State, furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

METALS.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON, ASSORTED NOS.; Imitation Russia Iron, of A. & W. Wood & Co. manufacture. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 214 and 216 Water-st.

2,000 BUNDLES DAMASCUS SHEET Iron, assorted, [illegible] by PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, first floor, over Park Bank.